

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY  
Public Law 91-292  
H. R. 14810

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I..Index.and.summary of H. R. 14810.....	1
--	---



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 14810

Mar. 10, 1969 Rep. Sisk introduced H. R. 8536 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Oct. 9, 1969 Subcommittee approved for full committee consideration.

Oct. 16, 1969 House committee voted to report H. R. 8536.

Oct. 22, 1969 House committee reported H. R. 8536 without amendment. H. Rept. 91-588. Print of bill and report.

Nov. 13, 1969 Rep. Sisk introduced H. R. 14810 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Jan. 23, 1970 House committee voted to report H. R. 14810.

Jan. 27, 1970 House committee reported H. R. 14810 without amendment. H. Rept. 91-803. Print of bill and report.

Feb. 3, 1970 Rules Committee reported H. Res. for consideration of H. R. 14810. H. Res. 816. H. Rept. 91-824. Print of resolution and report.

Feb. 18, 1970 House passed H. R. 14810 by voice vote.

Feb. 20, 1970 H. R. 14810 was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.

May 6, 1970 Senate committee reported H. R. 14810 with amendments. S. Rept. 91-843. Print of bill and report.

May 11, 1970 Senate passed with amendment.

June 16, 1970 House agreed to Senate amendment.

June 25, 1970 Approved: Public Law 91-292.









91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 8536

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 10, 1969

Mr. SISK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

## A BILL

To amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,  
4 as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249), is further  
5 amended as follows:

6 (1) Section 602 (3) of the Act is further amended by  
7 inserting the words "such production research, marketing  
8 research, and development projects provided in section 608c

1 (6) (I),” immediately after the words “establish and main-  
2 tain”.

3 (2) Subsection (I) of section 608c(6) is further  
4 amended by (a) inserting the words “production research,”  
5 immediately after the phrase “Establishing or providing for  
6 the establishment of”, and (b) inserting the words “or  
7 efficient production” after the word “consumption”.

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 8536**

## **A BILL**

To amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6) (1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

By Mr. SISK

MARCH 10, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 8536

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 10, 1969

Mr. SISK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,  
4       as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249), is further  
5       amended as follows:

6       (1) Section 602 (3) of the Act is further amended by  
7       inserting the words "such production research, marketing  
8       research, and development projects provided in section 608c

1 (6) (I),” immediately after the words “establish and main-  
2 tain”.

3 (2) Subsection (I) of section 608c(6) is further  
4 amended by (a) inserting the words “production research,”  
5 immediately after the phrase “Establishing or providing for  
6 the establishment of”, and (b) inserting the words “or  
7 efficient production” after the word “consumption”.

91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 8536**

## **A BILL**

To amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

By Mr. SISK

MARCH 10, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 10, 1969  
For actions of October 9, 1969  
91st-1st No. 165

## CONTENTS

Adjournment.....7,20	Farm income.....1,35	Potatoes.....12'
Agribusiness.....16	Farm training.....8	Poultry.....16
Agricultural appropriations .....1	Fisheries.....34	Production research....2,12
Agricultural commodities .....35	Flood control.....39	Property.....14
Appropriations.....1,22	Foreign agriculture....26	Records.....40
Beef prices.....24	Foreign trade...6,31,37	Redwood trees.....25
Budget.....11	Grapes.....27	Rice.....23
Consumers.....9,24	Historic properties...43	Rural development.....28
Cooperatives.....38	Honey.....2	Safety.....33
Cotton.....3	Horses.....36	Snapback provision.....3
Credit.....9	Lands.....14	Social security.....19
Economy.....15,30	Legislative program....6	Subsidy payments.....1
Education.....8	Legislative reports...41	Tax reform.....5,10
Electrification.....17	Marketing.....2,12,38	Textiles.....37
Executive papers.....40	Mink.....31	Water pollution.....4,21
Export control.....6,31	Pay comparability.....6	Water resources.....42,45
Farm economic research.....26	Pesticides.....27	Watersheds.....18
	Plenty.....29	Weather.....32
	Population.....13	Wilderness.....44

HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees were appointed on agricultural appropriations bill; motion to instruct conferees to limit subsidy payments was rejected. House subcommittee approved production research under marketing agreement and order programs bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11612, the agricultural appropriations bill, and a motion by Rep. Conte to instruct the conferees to insist on limitation of subsidy payments to \$20,000 was rejected, 181-177 (pp. H9321-2). **Senate conferees have been appointed.**
2. MARKETING: PRODUCTION RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states that an Agriculture subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 8536, to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs; a motion to report H. R. 9655, the honey promotion and research bill was rejected but the bill will probably come up for reconsideration at the next meeting; and that the subcommittee also considered H. R. 10710, the production research and advertising bill, but deferred action on it. p. D928
3. COTTON. Rep. Findley disagreed with this Department's statistics on the snapback provision of the cotton program. p. H9320
4. WATER POLLUTION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4148, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (p. H9343). **Senate conferees have been appointed.**
5. TAX REFORM. Rep. Patman inserted the text of his remarks given before the Senate Finance Committee on H. R. 13270, the tax reform bill. pp. H9386-90
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that H. R. 13000, the Federal salary comparability bill will be considered beginning Tuesday, also that H. R. 4293, the export control bill will be considered next week; and that conference reports may be brought up any time. p. H9353
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 13. p. H9391

SENATE

8. EDUCATION. Both Houses received the President's second annual report of the National Advisory Committee on Adult Basic Education (H. Doc. 91-176). pp. S12212, H9353  
The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S.338, relating to educational assistance rate increases, flight-training loans, and farm training programs (amended). p. D927  
Sen. Murphy inserted a letter from the Baltimore City public schools urging enactment of the proposed Urban and Rural Education Act. p. S12276
9. CREDIT. A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee approved for full committee consideration S. 823, to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information. p. D926







# INDEX of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 17, 1969  
For actions of October 16, 1969  
91st-1st No. 169

### CONTENTS

Adjournment .....	11,26	Food stamps .....	48	Peanuts .....	10
Alaska lands .....	37	Foreign aid .....	35	Pesticides .....	22,41
Appropriations .....	35	Grapes .....	51	Population .....	23
Big Thicket .....	46	Great Plains .....	4	Potatoes .....	12
Border development .....	42	Green Thumb Program .....	28	Poverty .....	28
CCC dairy donations .....	2	Health .....	16,20	Production research .....	1
Claims .....	18,43	Horses .....	47	Property .....	33
Clean air .....	14	Housing .....	10,32	Recreation .....	36,45,46
Clean water .....	30	Inflation .....	8	Roadside erosion .....	24
Cooperative Extension Service .....	21	Lands .....	25,37	Salary comparability .....	31
Dairy food .....	2	Legislative program .....	10	Selective service .....	3,10
Economy .....	8	Legislative proposals .....	7	Social security .....	6
Education .....	20	Legislative record .....	15	Streambank erosion .....	24
Environment .....	27	Management .....	17	Tax reform .....	34
Everglades .....	38	Manpower .....	9	Timber .....	25
Export control .....	5	Marketing .....	1,12	Tomatoes .....	12
Extension service .....	21	Mexican-American affairs .....	42	Trade .....	49
Farm labor .....	19	Nutrition .....	39	Transportation .....	40
Fees .....	33	Opinion poll .....	29	Vehicles .....	40
Fiscal year .....	50	Peace Corps .....	13	Water pollution .....	44
				Welfare .....	16

HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Biester and 78 other Reps. introduced and Reps. Biester, Horton, and Minish discussed food stamp bills. Senate passed potato research and promotion bill and bill to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders. House committee voted to report bill to authorize production research under marketing agreement and border program. House committee voted to report bill to donate CCC dairy products to feed needy. Conferees agreed to file report on Great Plains program extension bill.

HOUSE

1. **MARKETING. The Agriculture** committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8536, to amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs. p. D952
2. **CCC DAIRY. The Agriculture** committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12588, amended, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with regard to the use of dairy products. p. D952
3. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** The Armed Services Committee reported H. R. 14001, to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to authorize modifications of the system of selecting persons for induction into the Armed Forces (H. Rept. 91-577). p. H9695
4. **GREAT PLAINS.** The conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 10595, to extend the Great Plains program for 10 years. p. D954
5. **EXPORT CONTROL.** Passed, 272-7, with amendments H. R. 4293, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. pp. H9656-78
6. **SOCIAL SECURITY.** Rep. Vanik inserted a table on the costs of social security, but said that testimony indicates the proposal for increasing social security by 15 percent is both sound and responsible. p. H9645
7. **LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.** Rep. Gude urged action on the President's legislative proposals. p. H9646
8. **INFLATION.** Rep. Wyatt spoke on the inflationary problem and listed specific suggestions for serious consideration one of which calls for wage and price controls. p. H9689-90  
Rep. Podell deplored the state of the economy. p. H9691
9. **MANPOWER.** Rep. Annunzio commended the progress which has been made under authority of the Manpower Development and Training Act. p. H9691
10. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Rep. Boggs announced that Mon., H. R. 14030, to extend the authority to transfer peanut acreage allotments will be considered on Tues., the Private Calendar will be called and the Housing bill will be considered; he said he hopes the selective service bill can be brought up next week; and that conference reports may be brought up any time. p. H9655
11. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., Oct. 20.







# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 23, 1969  
For actions of October 22, 1969  
91st-1st; No. 172

### CONTENTS

Apples.....12	Foreign aid.....25	Pollution.....22, 30
Appropriations.....1	Forest fires.....8	Prices.....29
Buildings.....32	Forest lands.....13	Purchasing.....6
CCC.....3	Housing.....7	Quarantine station.....26
Claims.....13	Hunger.....21	Research.....2, 4, 24
Committees.....35	Lands.....13	Rice inspection.....5
Conservation.....9	License fees.....11	Roads.....14
Credit union.....16	Livestock.....26	Small business.....17
Dairy products.....3, 34	Marine research.....24	Solid waste.....30
Environment.....10	Marketing orders.....4, 12	Textile imports.....18
Exports.....15	Meat inspection.....27	Wildlife.....19
Farm program,,.....23, 31	Military service.....33	
Food stamps.....31	Pesticides.....20, 28	

HIGHLIGHTS. Senate committee reported apple marketing orders bill. Senate committee reported bill to increase license fee under Perishable Agriculture Commodities Act. House debated housing bill. House committee reported bill to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order program. House committee reported bill to donate CCC dairy products to feed needy. House subcommittee voted to report rice inspection bill.

### HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The "Daily Digest" states that conferees on the Agriculture appropriations bill met to resolve differences, but did not reach final agreement. p. D973

2. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 1857, the National Science Foundation authorization bill (p. H9832). Senate conferees have been appointed.
3. DAIRY PRODUCTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12588, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with regard to use of CCC dairy products to feed the needy (H. Rept. 91-587). p. H9936
4. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8536, to provide for production research under marketing agreements and order programs (H. Rept. 91-588). p. H9936
5. RICE INSPECTION. The "Daily Digest" states a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 8739, to improve rice inspection. p. D922
6. PROCUREMENT. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 474, a bill to establish a Commission on Government Procurement (p. H9832). ~~Senate~~ conferees have not been appointed. p. H9832
7. HOUSING. Continued consideration of H. R. 13827, the housing and urban development bill. pp. H9833-68
8. FOREST FIRES. Rep. Johnson discussed H. R. 14441, which provides a method for paying costs of fires caused without negligence in connection with national forest timber sales operations. pp. H9894-5
9. CONSERVATION. Received from GAO a report on opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of the conservation operations program of the SCS. p. H9936
10. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Saylor inserted an article "Law and Environment" - Part V. pp. H9907-8

SENATE

11. LICENSE FEE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9857, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to authorize an increase in license fee (S. Rept. 91-490). p. S13026
12. MARKETING ORDERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1455, to amend section 8(c) (2) (A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to include Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio among the specified States which are eligible to participate in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples (S. Rept. 91-491). p. S13026
13. CLAIMS; FOREST LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported an original resolution calling for referral to the Court of Claims of S. 202, to provide that the United States disclaim any interests in certain land within the Carson National Forest, N. Mex. p. S13040



## TO AUTHORIZE PREHARVEST RESEARCH FOR CERTAIN COMMODITIES

---

OCTOBER 22, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 8536]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8536) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 8536 is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

Present law authorizes marketing research with respect to 15 different commodities on which there are 34 orders in existence. Enactment of this measure would allow amendments to these same orders authorizing assessments from which preharvest research projects could be funded. The 15 commodities on which orders could be amended to authorize production research are: Cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, and avocados.

The following table, submitted to the committee by the Department of Agriculture, sets forth the marketing orders in existence as of October 15, 1969:

TABLE 1.—FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND NUT FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS—REGULATORY PROVISIONS

M.O. No.	Area and commodity	Grade	Size	Pack and container	Flow to market	Market allocation	Reserve pool	Producer allotments	Research and development	Advertising
905	Florida citrus fruit.									
906	Texas oranges and grapefruit.	X	X	X					X	X
907	California-Arizona navel oranges.	X	X		X				X	
908	California-Arizona valencia oranges.		X		X				X	
909	California-Arizona grapefruit.	X	X						X	
910	California-Arizona lemons.		X		X				X	
911	Florida limes.	X	X	X					X	
912	Indian River grapefruit.				X					
913	Florida interior grapefruit.				X					
915	Florida avocados.	X	X	X					X	
916	California nectarines.	X	X						X	
917	California Bartlett pears, plums, and Elberta peaches.	X	X						X	
918	Georgia peaches.									
919	Colorado peaches.	X	X						X	
920	Utah peaches.	X	X							
921	Washington peaches.	X	X	X					X	
922	Washington apricots.	X	X	X					X	
923	Washington cherries.	X	X	X					X	
924	Washington-Oregon fresh prunes.	X	X	X					X	
925	Idaho-Oregon fresh prunes.	X	X	X					X	
926	California Tokay grapes.	X	X		X				X	
927	Oregon-Washington-California winter pears.	X	X						X	
929	10 States—Cranberries.	(1)	(1)				X	X	X	X
931	Washington-Oregon Bartlett pears.	X	X	X					X	
932	California olives.	X	X						X	
945	Idaho-East Oregon potatoes.	X	X	X					X	
946	Washington potatoes.	X	X	Pack Pack					X	
947	Oregon-California potatoes.	X	X						X	
948	Colorado potatoes.	X	X	X					X	
950	Maine potatoes.	X	X	X					X	
951	New England potatoes.	X	X						X	
953	Virginia-North Carolina potatoes.	X	X						X	
958	Idaho-Oregon onions.	X	X	X					X	
959	South Texas onions.	X	X						X	
965	Texas Valley tomatoes.	X	X	X					X	
966	Florida tomatoes.	X	X	X					X	
967	Florida celery.	X	X						X	
971	South Texas lettuce.	X	X	X					X	
981	California-Oregon-Washington almonds.	X	X		X				X	
982	Oregon-Washington filberts.	X	X	Pack Pack					X	
984	California-Oregon-Washington walnuts.	X	X	Container					X	
987	California dates.	X	X		X				X	
989	California raisins.	X	X		X				X	
991	Washington-Idaho-Oregon-California hops.	X	X				X	X	X	
993	California prunes.	X	X	Pack.					X	
	M.A. 146 Peanuts <sup>2</sup>	X	X						X	

<sup>1</sup> Applies only to withheld cranberries.<sup>2</sup> Contains indemnity provisions for aflatoxin damaged peanuts.

Source: C. &amp; M.S./USDA, Oct. 15, 1969.

## NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Preharvest research, financed by levying assessments directly on the commodity concerned, would give growers and handlers an opportunity to study such important factors as harvesting methods and techniques, variety improvement, and other factors which will enable growers to provide commodities which are most desired by consumers. This tool has heretofore been unavailable and growers have had to rely upon research conducted by the Department of Agriculture or, in isolated instances, private individuals. The fiscal limitations and timing of such practice is readily apparent.

Enactment of H.R. 8536 would enable growers and handlers to attempt to solve their own problems in a more timely fashion. Dependence upon the Department for allocation of research moneys which it receives from Congress would no longer be required. The committee feels that allowing growers and handlers to engage in research on production problems at their own expense through direct assessment as they are now permitted to do with respect to marketing would be worthwhile to all concerned.

## COST

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the cost of an amendment proceeding to enable ongoing programs to adopt an amendment to authorize production research at \$7,500 for each amendment proceeding. This bill would authorize production research in conjunction with 15 commodities for which there are presently 34 orders in existence. While there is no way of determining whether or not an order will seek amendment, the total cost would not exceed \$255,000.

## HEARINGS

The Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations Subcommittee conducted public hearings on the bill on July 28, 1969. No testimony in opposition to the measure was submitted during the hearings. Correspondence was received from one farm organization recommending that no action be taken in view of the fact that its membership had not had an opportunity to consider the propriety of utilizing marketing orders for research.

H.R. 8536 was unanimously approved by the subcommittee, and the full committee ordered it reported by a voice vote.

## DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

The following report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends enactment of H.R. 8536 without amendment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, July 28, 1969.*

HON. W. R. POAGE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of May 14, 1969, for a report on H.R. 8536, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. The effect of this bill



is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided for in 608c(6)(I) of the act. In addition, the amendment would clarify the authority contained in section 602(3), to regulate in above-parity situations, to assure that it applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and development projects as authorized in section 608c(6)(I), and would apply to production research on the same basis.

The Department favors enactment of H.R. 8536.

Authority for marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of commodities under marketing orders has been available in the act since 1954. Such authority has been incorporated in a number of the fruit and vegetable marketing orders. Such provisions have been used to an advantage. However, a number of problems affecting the quality and marketability of commodities originate in the production process. Because of this, research involving studies of cultural conditions and practices as well as harvesting methods and techniques may be necessary to provide commodities which are most desired by consumers. Hence, research on commodities before they leave the farm gate often is equally as important as that related strictly to marketing.

Broadening the research authority of the act as contemplated in the bill would enable growers and handlers to deal with problems associated with production on a more timely basis. Such research would be financed by levying assessments directly upon the commodity under a marketing order and paid by the handlers concerned. Such assessments funds would be under the control of the industry committee administering the marketing order locally and could be made available in a relatively short time to carry out research as needed. It appears reasonable that growers and handlers who wish to engage in research on industry production problems and pay the cost thereof through direct assessment on their commodities in the same manner as they are permitted to do in the case of marketing research should be permitted to do so.

Section 602 of the act sets forth the policy of Congress to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions and to achieve parity prices to farmers. The statute now authorizes certain types of regulation when prices are above parity. We favor clarification, as provided in H.R. 8536, to insure that this authority applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and development projects, including any form of marketing promotion and paid advertising. Marketing research and development activities must continue on an uninterrupted basis if they are to achieve desired objectives. The initiation and continuation of such research projects relating to production as may be permitted by the act likewise should be authorized when prices are above parity. Such projects, too, must be continued on an uninterrupted basis if they are to be effective. Any projects entered into under the research authority of the act would be aimed at such applicable objectives as increasing the efficiency of production, improving the quality of commodities, or making improvements in marketing and distribution which we believe would be worthwhile at any price level. We know of no compelling reason for discontinuing any such projects when prices are above parity.

It is estimated that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate \$25,000. The cost of promulgation proceedings involving an amendment to an existing order, including a referendum of producers, varies with the size and complexity of the program. On the average, the promulgation costs contemplated by this proposal are estimated to be \$7,500 for each amendment proceeding.

In view of the time situation, we have not obtained from the Bureau of the Budget advice regarding the relationship of this proposed legislation to the President's program.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,  
*Acting Secretary.*

### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED 7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

\* \* \* \* \*

### DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

(1) Through the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish, as the prices to farmers, parity prices as defined by section 301(a)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(2) To protect the interest of the consumer by (a) approaching the level of prices which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection (1) of this section by gradual correction of the current level at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture deems to be in the public interest and feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets, and (b) authorizing no action under this title which has for its purpose the maintenance of prices to farmers above the level which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain *such production research, marketing research, and development projects provided in section 608c(6)(I)* such container and pack requirements provided in section 8(c)(6)(H) such minimum standards of quality and maturity and such grading and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities enumerated in section 8c(2), other than milk and its products, in interstate

commerce as will effectuate such orderly marketing of such agricultural commodities as will be in the public interest.

(4) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for any agricultural commodity enumerated in section 8c(2) as will provide, in the interests of producers and consumers, an orderly flow of the supply thereof to market throughout its normal marketing season to avoid unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and prices.

(5) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to continue for the remainder of any marketing season or marketing year, such regulation pursuant to any order as will tend to avoid a disruption of the orderly marketing of any commodity and be in the public interest, if the regulation of such commodity under such order has been initiated during such marketing season or marketing year on the basis of its need to effectuate the policy of this title.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### TERMS—OTHER COMMODITIES

(6) In the case of the agricultural commodities and the products thereof, other than milk and its products, specified in subsection (2) orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, and (except as provided in subsection (7)), no others:

(A) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which may be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods by all handlers thereof.

(B) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase from or handle on behalf of any and all producers thereof during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts sold by such producers in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or upon the current quantities available for sale by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity thereof to be purchased, or handled during any specified period or periods shall be apportioned equitably among producers.

(C) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of any such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may market in or transport to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, under a uniform rule based upon the



amounts which each such handler has available for current shipment, or upon the amounts shipped by each such handler in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or both, to the end that the total quantity of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, to be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods shall be equitably apportioned among all of the handlers thereof.

(D) Determining, or providing methods for determining, the existence and extent of the surplus of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the control and disposition of such surplus, and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers and handlers thereof.

(E) Establishing or providing for the establishment of reserve pools of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the equitable distribution of the net return derived from the sale thereof among the persons beneficially interested therein.

(F) Requiring or providing for the requirement of inspection of any such commodity or product produced during specified periods and marketed by handlers.

(G) In the case of hops and their products, in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing terms and conditions, orders may contain one or more of the following:

(i) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity thereof, or of any grade, type, or variety thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which all handlers may handle in the current of or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in hops or any product thereof.

(ii) Apportioning, or providing methods for apportioning, the total quantity of hops of the production of the then current calendar year permitted to be handled equitably among all producers in the production area to which the order applies upon the basis of one or more or a combination of the following: The total quantity of hops available or estimated will become available for market by each producer from his production during such periods; the normal production of the acreage of hops operated by each producer during such period upon the basis of the number of acres of hops in production, and the average yield of that acreage during such period as the Secretary determines to be representative, with adjustments determined by the Secretary to be proper for age of plantings or abnormal conditions affecting yield; such normal production or historical record of any acreage for which data as to yield of hops are not available or which had no yield during such period shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the yields

of other acreage of hops of similar characteristics as to productivity, subject to adjustment as just provided for.

(iii) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the quantity of hops which any handler may handle so that the allotment fixed for that handler shall be limited to the quantity of hops appportioned under preceding section (ii) to each respective producer of hops; such allotment shall constitute an allotment fixed for that handler within the meaning of subsection (5) of section 8a of this title.

(H) Providing a method for fixing the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of the container, or containers, which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of any fresh or dried furits, vegetables, or tree nuts: *Porvided, however*, That no action taken hereunder shall conflict with the Standard Containers Act of 1916 and the Standard Containers Act of 1928;

(I) Establishing or providing for the establishment of *production research*, marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption *or efficient production* of any such commodity or product, the expense of such projects to be paid from funds collected pursuant to the marketing order: *Provided*, That with respect to orders applicable to cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, or avocados such projects may provide for any form of marketing promotion including paid advertising.





Union Calendar No. 249

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 8536

[Report No. 91-588]

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 10, 1969

Mr. SISK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 22, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

To amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,  
4       as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249), is further  
5       amended as follows:

6       (1) Section 602 (3) of the Act is further amended by  
7       inserting the words "such production research, marketing  
8       research, and development projects provided in section 608c

1 (6) (I),” immediately after the words “establish and main-  
2 tain”.

3 (2) Subsection (I) of section 608c(6) is further  
4 amended by (a) inserting the words “production research,”  
5 immediately after the phrase “Establishing or providing for  
6 the establishment of”, and (b) inserting the words “or  
7 efficient production” after the word “consumption”.

Union Calendar No. 249

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 8536**

[Report No. 91-588]

## **A BILL**

To amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)  
(1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agree-  
ment Act of 1937, as amended, so as to au-  
thorize production research under market-  
ing agreement and order programs.

By Mr. Sisk

MARCH 10, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 22, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed





91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 14810

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 13, 1969

Mr. SISK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,  
4       as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249), is further  
5       amended as follows:

6       (1) Section 602 (3) of the Act is further amended by  
7       inserting the words "such production research, marketing  
8       research, and development projects provided in section 608c

1 (6) (1),” immediately after the words “establish and main-  
2 tain”.

3 (2) Subsection (I) of section 608c(6) is further  
4 amended by (a) inserting the words “production research,”  
5 immediately after the phrase “Establishing or providing for  
6 the establishment of”; (b) inserting the words “or efficient  
7 production” after the word “consumption”; and (c) striking  
8 the period at the end of subsection (I) and adding a second  
9 provision reading “: *Provided further*, That the inclusion  
10 in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall  
11 not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede research  
12 provisions in any State program covering the same com-  
13 modity.”.

H. R. 14810

# A BILL

## A BILL

To amend section 602(3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

By Mr. Sisk

NOVEMBER 13, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of Jan. 23 and 24, 1970  
91st-2nd; Nos. 5 and 6

### CONTENTS

Adjournment.....10	Forest.....3	Recreation.....6
Conservation.....3	Interest rates.....9	Research.....1
Credit.....9	Legislation.....8	Rural housing.....7
Eggs.....8	Livestock.....4	School lunch.....8
Electrification.....5	Loans.....7	Subsidies.....8
Environment.....2	Marketing orders.....1	Wilderness.....3
Farm program.....8	Potatoes.....1	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report bills to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders and to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order program. Sen. Ellender asked for "concrete suggestion" to improve farm program, and announced farm bill hearings will begin Feb. 18.

### HOUSE - JAN 23

1. POTATOES; MARKETING ORDERS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2214, to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders, and H. R. 14810, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.  
p. D18

### SENATE - JAN 23

2. ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Eagleton inserted Sen. Muskie's statement setting forth "a comprehensive program of legislation dealing with the totality of our environment." pp. S444-5  
Sen. Murphy stated that he joined with "our President in his fervent plea for protection of our water, air and our remaining open spaces for future generations to enjoy", and inserted an article, "Deadline For Man's Survival." p. S455-6
3. FOREST; CONSERVATION; WILDERNESS. Sen. Yarborough announced that the New Orleans Audubon Society had passed a resolution endorsing Big Thicket National Park.  
p. S446.

4. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Hansen commented on the magazine article by Sen. Hruska which supports the multiframe sampling system as the reliable way to estimate the size and composition of the national livestock herd. pp. S445-6

EXTENSION OF REMARKS - JAN. 23

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf urged use of automatic data processing by utility regulatory commissions and inserted a letter to the Bureau of the Budget on this subject. pp. E285-6

BILLS INTRODUCED - JAN. 23

6. RECREATION. S. 3329, by Sen. Packwood, to establish the Hells-Canyon-Snake National River in the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author pp. S437-43
7. LOANS; RURAL HOUSING. S. 3330, by Sen. Metcalf, to authorize rural housing loans to lessees of nonfarm rural land; to Banking and Currency Committee.

SENATE - JAN 24

8. FARM PROGRAM; LEGISLATION. Sen. Ellender noted that two important farm bills had been ordered reported to the Senate: the Aiken egg bill and amendments to the school lunch program. p. S497

Sen. Ellender announced that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will begin the new farm bill hearings on February 18; he re-iterated his support of farm subsidies stating that "it will be much cheaper to the consumers for Congress to provide funds to pay such subsidies in order to produce an abundance of food, rather than to have farmers to continue to go out of business and maybe thereby create a scarcity of food and fiber." p. S497

Sen. Mansfield commended Sen. Ellender for his effort in reporting six bills from his committee, and expressed the hope that "before long the administration would forward its legislative recommendations of what would be a good farm program." p. S498

Sen. Ellender stated that his committee had been in contact with this Department but added "I want to say frankly that so far there have not been any new changes offered by the Department of Agriculture. And I am very hopeful, as the majority leader has just stated, that the Department of Agriculture will come to us with a concrete suggestion as to what ought to be done to improve the plight of the farmers." p. S498

9. CREDIT; INTEREST RATES. Sen. Gore stated that there is a credit crisis caused by the "hands-off money policy by President Nixon." pp. S524-7
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Jan. 26. p. S527

0

COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

JAN. 26: Proposed Consumer Agricultural Food Protection Act, S. Agriculture. Food stamp program, H. Agriculture (exec).

JAN. 29: Preservation of additional historic properties, H. Interior (Cliff, FS, to answer questions).







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of Jan. 27, 1970  
91st; 2nd; No. 8

### CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	4,5	Fisheries.....	3	Pollution.....	7,13
Budget.....	17	Foreign aid.....	4	Potatoes.....	1
Commodities.....	21	Forests.....	2	River survey.....	20
Containers.....	10	Historical farms.....	18	Shipping.....	10
Crop insurance.....	19	Housing.....	24	State of Union.....	9
Education.....	8	Inflation.....	6	Tobacco.....	15
Farm program.....	12,25	Marketing orders.....	1,11	Tomatoes.....	11
Feed grains.....	16,27	Ocean research.....	14	Veto message.....	5
Firefighters.....	26	Pesticides.....	21	Watersheds.....	22
				Wildlife.....	23

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to permit paid advertising under tomato marketing orders. House committee reported bills to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders and to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order program. Rules Committee cleared high-timber yield fund bill. House received President's veto message on Labor-HEW appropriations bill. Sen. Ellender urged continuation of farm program.

### HOUSE

1. POTATOES; MARKETING ORDERS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2214, to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders (H. Rept. 91-802); and without amendment H. R. 14810, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs (H. Rept. 91-803). p. H388
2. FORESTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12025, to establish a high-timber yield fund. p. H388

3. FISHERIES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1049, relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fishing resources (H. Rept. 91-808). p. H388
4. FOREIGN AID; APPROPRIATIONS. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15149, the foreign assistance and related agencies appropriations bill for 1970 (H. Report 91-800). pp. H331-7
5. VETO MESSAGE. Received the President's veto message on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, 1970 (H. Doc. 91-216). Several Representatives discussed this message. pp. H344-7, H327, H328-30, H344, H355, H379-83, E351-2, E359-60, E373
6. INFLATION. Reps. Patman, Ford, and Albert discussed the problems of inflation. pp. H325-7
7. POLLUTION. Rep. Whitehurst proposed combining all the existing pollution control bureaus, agencies, and departments under one independent Government agency. p. H354
8. EDUCATION. Rep. Perkins inserted additional responses to educational questionnaires. pp. H370-7
9. STATE OF UNION. Rep. Price, Tex., commended the President's State of the Union message. pp. H378-9
10. CONTAINERS; SHIPPING. Rep. Annunzio stated that the ground work had been laid for an international symposium titled, "Labor, Government, the Carrier and the User Discuss the Container." The symposium will be held April 14 to 17. pp. H384-5

SENATE

11. MARKETING ORDERS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1862, to permit projects for paid advertising under marketing orders applicable to tomatoes (S. Rept. 91-637). p. S636
12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ellender gave a history of farm programs and the economy, commenting that he was "fearful of what would happen to our economy if this Congress were to adjourn without reenacting the present farm program or putting another effective measure on the statute books." He inserted various farm production tables, stating that a "surplus production capacity of nearly 10 per cent must be controlled if we are not to wallow in overproduction." Sens. Mansfield, Talmadge, Gore, Hansen, and Aiken praised the Senator's address and expressed support for the farmer. pp. S617-26
13. POLLUTION. Sen. Scott praised and inserted the Republican Policy Committee report which "examines several aspects of our critical national air pollution problem." pp. S646-8
14. OCEAN RESEARCH. Sen. Hollings inserted Sen. Spong's speech, "Development of Ocean Resources." pp. S653-4

## PREHARVEST RESEARCH

---

JANUARY 27, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14810]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 14810 is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided by the Agriculture Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

Present law authorizes marketing research with respect to all commodities, other than milk and its products, for which marketing orders are authorized by the statute. The intent of the present bill is to authorize production research under these orders. Enactment of this measure would allow amendments to these same orders authorizing assessments from which preharvest research projects could be funded.

The following table, submitted to the committee by the Department of Agriculture, sets forth the marketing orders in existence as of October 15, 1969:



TABLE 1.—FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND NUT FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS—REGULATORY PROVISIONS

M.O. No.	Area and commodity	Grade	Size	Pack and container	Flow to market	Market allocation	Reserve pool	Producer allotments	Research and development	Advertising
905	Florida citrus fruit.....		X							
906	Texas oranges and grapefruit.....	X	X	X					X	X
907	California-Arizona navel oranges.....	X	X		X				X	
908	California-Arizona valencia oranges.....		X		X				X	
909	California-Arizona grapefruit.....	X	X						X	
910	California-Arizona lemons.....		X		X				X	
911	Florida limes.....	X	X	X					X	
912	Indian River grapefruit.....				X					
913	Florida interior grapefruit.....				X					
915	Florida avocados.....	X	X	X					X	
916	California nectarines.....	X	X	X					X	
917	California Bartlett pears, plums, and Elberta peaches.....	X	X						X	
918	Georgia peaches.....	X	X							
919	Colorado peaches.....	X	X						X	
920	Utah peaches.....	X	X							
921	Washington peaches.....	X	X	X					X	
922	Washington apricots.....	X	X	X					X	
923	Washington cherries.....	X	X	X					X	
924	Washington-Oregon fresh prunes.....	X	X	X					X	
925	Idaho-Oregon fresh prunes.....	X	X	X					X	
926	California Tokay grapes.....	X	X	X	X				X	
927	Oregon-Washington-California winter pears.....	X	X							X
929	10 States—Cranberries.....	(C)	(C)				X	X		
931	Washington-Oregon Bartlett pears.....	X	X					X		
932	California olives.....	X	X	X					X	
945	Idaho-East Oregon potatoes.....	X	X	X						X
946	Washington potatoes.....	X	X	Pack						
947	Oregon-California potatoes.....	X	X	Pack						
948	Colorado potatoes.....	X	X	X					X	
950	Maine potatoes.....	X	X	X					X	
951	New England potatoes.....	X	X							
953	Virginia-North Carolina potatoes.....	X	X							
958	Idaho-Oregon onions.....	X	X	X					X	
959	South Texas onions.....	X	X						X	
965	Texas Valley tomatoes.....	X	X	X					X	





## NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Preharvest research, financed by levying assessments directly on the commodity concerned, would give growers and handlers an opportunity to study such important factors as harvesting methods and techniques, variety improvement, and other factors which will enable growers to provide commodities which are most desired by consumers. This tool has heretofore been unavailable and growers have had to rely upon research conducted by the Department of Agriculture or, in isolated instances, private individuals. The fiscal limitations and timing of such practice is readily apparent.

Enactment of H.R. 14810 would enable growers and handlers to attempt to solve their own problems in a more timely fashion. Dependence upon the Department for allocation of research moneys which it receives from Congress would no longer be required. The committee feels that allowing growers and handlers to engage in research on production problems at their own expense through direct assessment as they are now permitted to do with respect to marketing would be worthwhile to all concerned.

## COST

While the Department of Agriculture estimates that the cost of an amendment proceeding solely for the purpose of enabling ongoing programs to create a production research fund to be \$7,500, present indications are that not more than five orders would seek an amendment for this purpose alone. Hence, it is unlikely that enactment of this measure would result in any substantial increase of costs to the Department.

## HEARINGS

The Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations Subcommittee conducted public hearings on H.R. 8536, a similar bill, on July 28, 1969. No testimony in opposition to the measure was submitted during the hearings. Correspondence was received from one farm organization recommending that no action be taken in view of the fact that its membership had not had an opportunity to consider the propriety of utilizing marketing orders for research.

Subsequently, H.R. 14810 was introduced. While virtually identical to the measure on which testimony was received, the latter bill merely adds a proviso to insure that enactment of the legislation will in no wise affect ongoing production research provisions authorized by State marketing orders.

H.R. 14810 was unanimously ordered reported by both the subcommittee and the full committee.

## DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

The following report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of H.R. 8536 was received; the proviso added by H.R. 14810 is not inconsistent with the Department's position on previous amendments to Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, July 28, 1969.

HON. W. R. POAGE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of May 14, 1969, for a report on H.R. 8536, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. The effect of this bill is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided for in 608e(6)(I) of the act. In addition, the amendment would clarify the authority contained in section 602(3), to regulate in above-parity situations, to assure that it applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and development projects as authorized in section 608e(6)(I), and would apply to production research on the same basis.

The Department favors enactment of H.R. 8536.

Authority for marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of commodities under marketing orders has been available in the act since 1954. Such authority has been incorporated in a number of the fruit and vegetable marketing orders. Such provisions have been used to an advantage. However, a number of problems affecting the quality and marketability of commodities originate in the production process. Because of this, research involving studies of cultural conditions and practices as well as harvesting methods and techniques may be necessary to provide commodities which are most desired by consumers. Hence, research on commodities before they leave the farm gate often is equally as important as that related strictly to marketing.

Broadening the research authority of the act as contemplated in the bill would enable growers and handlers to deal with problems associated with production on a more timely basis. Such research would be financed by levying assessments directly upon the commodity under a marketing order and paid by the handlers concerned. Such assessments funds would be under the control of the industry committee administering the marketing order locally and could be made available in a relatively short time to carry out research as needed. It appears reasonable that growers and handlers who wish to engage in research on industry production problems and pay the cost thereof through direct assessment on their commodities in the same manner as they are permitted to do in the case of marketing research should be permitted to do so.

Section 602 of the act sets forth the policy of Congress to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions and to achieve parity prices to farmers. The statute now authorizes certain types of regulation when prices are above parity. We favor clarification, as provided in H.R. 8536, to insure that this authority applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and development projects, including any form of marketing promotion and paid advertising. Marketing research and development activities must continue on an uninterrupted basis if they are to achieve desired objectives. The

initiation and continuation of such research projects relating to production as may be permitted by the act likewise should be authorized when prices are above parity. Such projects, too, must be continued on an uninterrupted basis if they are to be effective. Any projects entered into under the research authority of the act would be aimed at such applicable objectives as increasing the efficiency of production, improving the quality of commodities, or making improvements in marketing and distribution which we believe would be worthwhile at any price level. We know of no compelling reason for discontinuing any such projects when prices are above parity.

It is estimated that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate \$25,000. The cost of promulgation proceedings involving an amendment to an existing order, including a referendum of producers, varies with the size and complexity of the program. On the average, the promulgation costs contemplated by this proposal are estimated to be \$7,500 for each amendment proceeding.

In view of the time situation, we have not obtained from the Bureau of the Budget advice regarding the relationship of this proposed legislation to the President's program.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,  
*Acting Secretary.*

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED 7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

(1) Through the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish, as the prices to farmers, parity prices as defined by section 301(a)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(2) To protect the interest of the consumer by (a) approaching the level of prices which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection (1) of this section by gradual correction of the current level at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture deems to be in the public interest and feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets, and (b) authorizing no action under this title which has for its purpose the maintenance of prices to farmers above the level which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection (1) of this section.



(3) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain *such production research, marketing research, and development projects provided in section 608c(6)(I)* such container and pack requirements provided in section 8(c)(6)(H) such minimum standards of quality and maturity and such grading and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities enumerated in section 8c(2), other than milk and its products, in interstate commerce as will effectuate such orderly marketing of such agricultural commodities as will be in the public interest.

(4) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for any agricultural commodity enumerated in section 8c(2) as will provide, in the interests of producers and consumers, an orderly flow of the supply thereof to market throughout its normal marketing season to avoid unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and prices.

(5) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to continue for the remainder of any marketing season or marketing year, such regulation pursuant to any order as will tend to avoid a disruption of the orderly marketing of any commodity and be in the public interest, if the regulation of such commodity under such order has been initiated during such marketing season or marketing year on the basis of its need to effectuate the policy of this title.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### TERMS—OTHER COMMODITIES

(6) In the case of the agricultural commodities and the products thereof, other than milk and its products, specified in subsection (2) orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, and (except as provided in subsection (7)), no others:

(A) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which may be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods by all handlers thereof.

(B) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase from or handle on behalf of any and all producers thereof during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts sold by such producers in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or upon the current quantities available for sale by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity thereof to be pur-

chased, or handled during any specified period or periods shall be apportioned equitably among producers.

(C) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of any such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may market in or transport to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts which each such handler has available for current shipment, or upon the amounts shipped by each such handler in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or both, to the end that the total quantity of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, to be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods shall be equitably apportioned among all of the handlers thereof.

(D) Determining, or providing methods for determining, the existence and extent of the surplus of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the control and disposition of such surplus, and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers and handlers thereof.

(E) Establishing or providing for the establishment of reserve pools of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the equitable distribution of the net return derived from the sale thereof among the persons beneficially interested therein.

(F) Requiring or providing for the requirement of inspection of any such commodity or product produced during specified periods and marketed by handlers.

(G) In the case of hops and their products, in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing terms and conditions, orders may contain one or more of the following:

(i) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity thereof, or of any grade, type, or variety thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which all handlers may handle in the current of or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in hops or any product thereof.

(ii) Apportioning, or providing methods for apportioning, the total quantity of hops of the production of the then current calendar year permitted to be handled equitably among all producers in the production area to which the order applies upon the basis of one or more or a combination of the following: The total quantity of hops available or estimated will become available for market by each producer from his production during such periods; the normal production of the acreage of hops operated by each producer during such period upon

the basis of the number of acres of hops in production, and the average yield of that acreage during such period as the Secretary determines to be representative, with adjustments determined by the Secretary to be proper for age of plantings or abnormal conditions affecting yield; such normal production or historical record of any acreage for which data as to yield of hops are not available or which had no yield during such period shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the yields of other acreage of hops of similar characteristics as to productivity, subject to adjustment as just provided for.

(iii) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the quantity of hops which any handler may handle so that the allotment fixed for that handler shall be limited to the quantity of hops apportioned under preceding section (ii) to each respective producer of hops; such allotment shall constitute an allotment fixed for that handler within the meaning of subsection (5) of section 8a of this title.

(H) Providing a method for fixing the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of the container, or containers, which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of any fresh or dried fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts: *Provided, however,* That no action taken hereunder shall conflict with the Standard Containers Act of 1916 and the Standard Containers Act of 1928;

(I) Establishing or providing for the establishment of *production research*, marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption *or efficient production* of any such commodity or product, the expense of such projects to be paid from funds collected pursuant to the marketing order: *Provided,* That with respect to orders applicable to cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, or avocados such projects may provide for any form of marketing promotion including paid advertising: *Provided further.* *That the inclusion in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede research provisions in any State program covering the same commodity.*







91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 14810

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 13, 1969

Mr. SISK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,  
4       as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249), is further  
5       amended as follows:

6       (1) Section 602 (3) of the Act is further amended by  
7       inserting the words "such production research, marketing  
8       research, and development projects provided in section 608c

1 (6) (I)." immediately after the words "establish and main-  
2 tain".

3 (2) Subsection (I) of section 608c(6) is further  
4 amended by (a) inserting the words "production research,"  
5 immediately after the phrase "Establishing or providing for  
6 the establishment of"; (b) inserting the words "or efficient  
7 production" after the word "consumption"; and (c) striking  
8 the period at the end of subsection (I) and adding a second  
9 provision reading ": *Provided further*, That the inclusion  
10 in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall  
11 not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede research  
12 provisions in any State program covering the same com-  
13 modity."

# V. BILF.

... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..

...

...

...

---

---

## A BILL

---

---

To amend section 602(3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

---

---

By Mr. Sisk

---

---

NOVEMBER 13, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of Feb. 3, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 13

### CONTENTS

Airports.....12	Lands.....2	Poultry.....24
Appropriations.....11	Loans.....5	Property.....29
Budget.....7,20	Marketing orders.....1	Public works.....13
Economic report.....8	Orange juice.....21	Recreation.....2
Environment.....14,25,28	Peace Corps.....10	Research center.....29
Farm labor.....16	Personnel.....4,17,23	School lunch.....21
Forests.....9,22	Pesticides.....26	Taxation.....27
Grazing fees.....15	Population.....3	Timber yield.....9
Hunger.....18,19	Pollution.....7,14,25,27,28	Weather.....6
Indians.....5	Potatoes.....1	

HIGHLIGHTS; House Rules Committee cleared bills to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders, and to authorize production research under marketing orders. Rep. Sullivan opposed proposed change in poultry inspection regulations dealing with diseased chickens. Rep. Burke, Fla., favored use of frozen orange juice in school lunch program.

### HOUSE

1. POTATOES; MARKETING AGREEMENTS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of ~~S. 2214, to exempt potatoes for processing from marketing orders;~~ and H. R. 14810, to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs. p. H616
2. RECREATION; LANDS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3786, to authorize the appropriation of additional funds for the acquisition of land at Point Reyes National Seashore. p. H616

3. POPULATION; COMMISSION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 15165, to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. p. H616
4. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13008, to improve position classification systems within the executive branch (H. Rept. 91-823). p. H616
5. LOANS; INDIANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee approved for full committee action S. 227 amended, to provide for loans to Indian tribes and Indian Corporations. p. D60
6. WEATHER. Rep. Fascell announced that the President has proclaimed February as U.S. Weather Service Month. p. H611
7. POLLUTION; BUDGET. Rep. Gibbons inserted an article, "Nixon In Reversal, To Use Full \$800 Million Voted By Congress For Sewage-Plant Aid." p. H612
8. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Patman criticized the economic report. pp. H612-3
9. FORESTS; TIMBER YIELD. Rep. Saylor inserted a telegram from conservationists opposing H. R. 12025, the proposed National Timber Supply bill. pp. H614-5
10. PEACE CORPS. Received from the Acting Director of the Peace Corps a draft of proposed legislation to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended; to Foreign Affairs Committee.

SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 1072, continuing appropriations for Labor-HEW and related agencies for 1970. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S1049
12. AIRPORTS. The Finance Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 14465, to provide for Federal assistance for the expansion and improvement of the Nation's airports and airways system. p. D58
13. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Ellender inserted a list of public works funds held in budgetary reserve. pp. S1049-53
14. POLLUTION; ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Magnuson inserted the anti-pollution resolution of the Wash. State Senate urging Congress to continue to foster methods of combating this serious national problem. pp. S1048-9  
Sen. Jackson commented on the nominations to the Council on Environmental Quality and gave notice of hearing on the nominations. p. S1062  
Sen. Moss inserted an article, "A National Need: An Environmental Ethic." pp. S1073-6
15. GRAZING FEES. Sen. Anderson expressed his disappointment with the decision not to increase grazing fees in 1970. pp. S1071-2

## CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 14810

---

FEBRUARY 3, 1970.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 816]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 816, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.







## House Calendar No. 156

91ST CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. RES. 816

[Report No. 91-824]

---

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 3, 1970

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

---

## RESOLUTION

1       *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it  
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into  
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
4 for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend sec-  
5 tion 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural  
6 Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to  
7 authorize production research under marketing agreement  
8 and order programs. After general debate, which shall be  
9 confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour,  
10 to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and  
11 ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture,  
12 the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute



1 rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for  
2 amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to  
3 the House with such amendments as may have been adopted,  
4 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on  
5 the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without  
6 intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 156

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

## H. RES. 816

[Report No. 91-824]

### RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of the bill  
(H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and  
section 608c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Mar-  
keting Agreement Act of 1937, as amended,  
so as to authorize production research under  
marketing agreement and order programs.

By Mr. SISK

FEBRUARY 3, 1970

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be  
printed





# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of Feb. 18, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 21

### CONTENTS

Appropriations.....4	Herbicides.....15	Reorganization.....14
Beets.....12	Indian affairs.....6	Research.....1
Budget.....5,16	Legislation.....5	School milk.....7
Credit unions.....2	Loans.....12,20	Taxation.....11
Education.....4,8	Marketing agreements.....1	Timber yield.....17
Environment.....9,19	Natural resources.....14	Unemployment.....13
Farmers.....11	Pollution.....9,19	Waste disposal.....20
Forests.....17	Population.....3	Wildlife.....22
Freightcar shortage..10,21	Recreation.....18	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to authorize production research under marketing agreements and orders. Rep. Meeds objected to elimination of school milk program funds. Rep. Byrnes, Wisc., introduced and discussed bill to increase FHA insured loans for solid waste disposal.

### HOUSE

1. **MARKETING AGREEMENTS.** By a voice vote, passed H. R. 14810, to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs. pp. H949, H950-1
2. **CREDIT UNIONS.** Received conference report on H. R. 2, to provide for an independent agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions (H. Rept. No. 91-841). pp. H947-8
3. **POPULATION.** Passed, 371 to 13, with amendment S. 2701, to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. A similar bill H. R. 15165 was laid on the table due to the passage of S. 2701. pp. H949, H951-70



4. APPROPRIATIONS; EDUCATION. Reps. Pucinski and Michel objected to delay in enactment of Labor-HEW appropriations bill. pp. H971-2
5. BUDGET; LEGISLATION. Rep. Addabbo reported on the legislative accomplishments of the 1st session of the 91st Congress and inserted a table comparing Administration budget requests and actions by the Congress for the fiscal year 1970. pp. H1017-9
6. INDIAN AFFAIRS. Rep. Meeds inserted a series on the problems of Indians. pp. H1036-54
7. SCHOOL MILK. Rep. Meeds objected to the proposed elimination of funds for the special milk program, and asked that the program be made permanent. p. H1054

SENATE

8. EDUCATION. Continued debate on H. R. 514, assistance for elementary and secondary education. pp. S1905-35, S1938-43  
Rep. Montoya inserted a table contrasting impacted area aid with the HEW budget and the President's proposal. pp. S1902-5
9. POLLUTION; ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Mansfield commended the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Office of Public Information "in carrying its fight for clean water to the people." pp. S1845-7  
Sen. Mathias inserted an article critical of the federal government for "failing" to assist states with matching funds for pollution projects. pp. S1892-3  
Sen. Magnuson inserted an article which describes the "enormous benefits of productivity which can flow from the harnessing of waste heat from nuclear facilities." pp. S1936-8
10. BOXCAR SHORTAGE. Sen. Mansfield deplored the boxcar shortage and urged ICC to help meet the needs of farmers. p. S1847
11. FARMERS; TAXATION. Sen. Church inserted a Farm Journal article, "What the New Tax Law Does to You", and stated that it furnishes much information which could prove helpful to farmers. pp. S1848-9
12. BEETS; LOANS. Sen. Church asked this Department to make FHA emergency loans available to Idaho sugar beet growers, and inserted an Idaho Legislature resolution on this subject. p. S1850
13. UNEMPLOYMENT. Sen. McCarthy submitted his proposed amendment to H. R. 14705, to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, and inserted excerpts from the testimony of Labor Secretary Shultz before the Senate Finance Committee. p. S1879
14. REORGANIZATION; NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Moss asked for the reorganization of natural resource departments, and inserted a letter to the President on this subject. pp. S1889-90

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

15. HERBICIDES. Rep. Dellenback said that "we can refrain from using chemical herbicides as anticrop devices", and commended the President's action in banning the



**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 14810, PREHARVEST RESEARCH**

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 816 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 816

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 816 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 14810 to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

The purpose of H.R. 14810 is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided with respect to all commodities for which marketing orders are authorized, other than milk and its products.

Preharvest research would be financed by levying assessments directly on the commodity concerned and would give growers and handlers an opportunity to study harvesting methods and techniques, variety improvement, and other factors. Heretofore, growers have had to rely upon research conducted by the Department of Agriculture or, in isolated instances, private individuals. Enactment of this legislation would enable growers and handlers to attempt to solve their problems in a more timely fashion.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the cost of an amendment proceeding solely for the purpose of enabling ongoing programs to create a production fund to be \$7,500; present indications are that not more than five orders would seek the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 816 in order that H.R. 14810 may be considered.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. LATTA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to authorize preharvest research relating to the production of commodities similar to that research now permitted under the Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

Current law allows producers to assess themselves to provide research funds into better marketing techniques on all commodities covered by Federal marketing orders except milk and milk products. This legislation will permit, under similar regulations, research into preharvest projects on these same commodities.

The Department of Agriculture supports the bill and estimates the costs of amending existing marketing orders to include the new authority at \$7,500 each. Present indications are that about five marketing orders would be so amended.

There are no minority views.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 15165, COMMISSION ON POPULATION GROWTH AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE**

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 819 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 819

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15165) to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of H.R. 15165, the Committee on Government Operations shall be discharged from the further consideration of the bill S. 2701, and it shall then be in order in the House to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the said Senate bill and insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H.R. 15165 as passed by the House.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 819 provides an open rule with 1 hour of gen-

eral debate for consideration of H.R. 15165 to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. The resolution also provides that, after passage of H.R. 15165, the Committee on Government Operations shall be discharged from the further consideration of S. 2701 and it shall be in order to move to strike all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and amend it with the House-passed language.

The purpose of H.R. 15165 is to establish a commission to conduct studies and research and make necessary recommendations regarding a broad range of problems associated with population growth.

The Commission will be composed of two Members of the Senate and two of the House, representing both parties; and up to 20 members to be appointed by the President, who will also designate the Chairman and Vice Chairman. Members who are not Government employees will be paid at the rate of \$100 per day and shall be allowed travel expenses, as authorized for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director and other personnel, who shall not be entitled to compensation in excess of grade GS-18.

The Commission will be directed to inquire into all aspects of population growth in the United States and its foreseeable consequences.

It is to make an interim report to the President and the Congress 1 year after it is established and a final report 2 years after it is established. It shall cease to exist 60 days after the submission of its final report.

There is no specific amount of funds authorized in the bill; however, the President has recommended an appropriation of \$1,443,000 for the 2-year life of the Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 819 in order that H.R. 15165 may be considered.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wish to compliment the Rules Committee on the offering of two rules in succession which are wide open for the consideration of legislation.

Mr. SISK. I thank my good friend from Iowa. We try usually to do a good job. Sometimes we do and sometimes we do not. I thank the gentleman, anyway.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LATTA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future which will conduct studies and research regarding a broad range of problems connected with population growth and its implications. It is authorized to make recommendations to the President and the Congress based on these studies.

The Commission membership is to be two Members from the Senate and two from the House representing both po-



political parties, and up to 20 members to be appointed by the President, who will designate a Chairman and Vice Chairman. Those not Government employees will receive \$100 per day. An Executive Director and other personnel is to be hired and outside experts and consultants may be retained.

Five areas of inquiry are set forth as the mandate of the Commission:

First, the probable course of population growth and related demographic developments between 1970 and the year 2000;

Second, the public resources required to deal with the anticipated growth;

Third, the affect of developments on the activities of local, State, and Federal Governments;

Fourth, the impact of population on our environment; and

Fifth, the means by which we can achieve a population level best suited for the Nation, consistent with our ethical values and principles.

The Commission will have a 2-year life. An interim report is required after 1 year; a final report after 2.

The authorization is for "such sums as may be necessary." The President has recommended an appropriation of \$1,443,000 for the 2-year life of the Commission.

The establishment of the Commission was recommended by President Nixon in a message last July 18. A similar recommendation was made in late 1968 by President Johnson's Committee on Population and Family Planning. Both Presidents believe that the first step to insuring management of these developing problems is to determine the facts and to formulate systematic recommendations to combat them.

The bill is supported by all Federal agencies and departments which are involved, as evidenced by a number of letters contained in the report. There are no minority views and the bill has bipartisan sponsorship.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PREHARVEST RESEARCH

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLIFIELD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 14810, with Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. FOLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of H.R. 14810 and wish to associate myself with the views of the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY).

I would commend to my colleagues the following features of the measure now under consideration. H.R. 14810 would authorize producers of agricultural products, subject to marketing orders, to vote to impose upon themselves an assessment for conducting preharvest research on a self-help basis. This is as it should be, research on specialized problems affecting a very limited geographic area—such as the mysterious rust affecting certain olive producing areas in California.

An unidentified disease has also attacked peach trees in certain areas causing great loss. The cause of the disease is unknown and there is no known treatment.

Research on diseases of this nature can be conducted on a private basis.

All growers subject to an order will have an opportunity to vote on the imposition of any assessment prior to the initiation of any such work.

Finally, I would point out that the measure will enable farmer-producers to begin research irrespective of USDA recommendation or approval. In short, it gives the farmer the right to do what he feels is needed for the improvement of his crop.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL).

(Mr. McFALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, in support H.R. 14810, which would provide that marketing orders and agreements for agricultural commodities, other than milk, will contain terms to establish and provide for production research. I was one of the original sponsors of the legislation which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee for consideration.

The addition of production research authority to the Marketing Agreement Act will make this self-help legislation even more effective and successful in the future. At present, research in marketing is authorized under the act and is working exceedingly well, but the need for production research is becoming more and more evident.

Marketing and production are so closely tied together that one cannot function properly without the other. The marketing system is becoming even more demanding, insisting on adequate and orderly supplies, standardized products of dependable quality evenly spread as to time of production and delivery. Production and marketing research are both needed in large quantities to meet the American consumer's ever-changing demands.

The proposed legislation will provide a method that will be orderly and equitable for collection of production research funds that will prorate costs of such research over all segments of any participating industry in a fair and equitable manner. Voluntary methods of collecting funds for research are now being used with some success, but nearly always a few end up carrying the umbrella for the industry. Equitable and adequate collections on this basis are impossible.

I believe production research is in the public interest and such research is essential for the maintenance of efficient agricultural production, adequate food supplies, high quality of food production, and reasonable and fair consumer prices. For these reasons, I certainly urge passage of this needed legislation.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK).

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

[Mr. SISK further addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 14810

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249), is further amended as follows:*

(1) Section 602(3) of the Act is further amended by inserting the words "such production research, marketing research, and development projects provided in section 608c(6)(I)," immediately after the words "establish and maintain".

(2) Subsection (I) of section 608c(6) is further amended by (a) inserting the words "production research," immediately after the phrase "Establishing or providing for the establishment of"; (b) inserting the words "or efficient production" after the word "consumption"; and (c) striking the period at the end of subsection (I) and adding a second provision reading "": *Provided further, That the inclusion in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede research provisions in any State program covering the same commodity.*

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLIFIELD) having resumed the chair, Mr.



BURKE of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, pursuant to House Resolution 816, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days during which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### COMMISSION ON POPULATION GROWTH AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15165) to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 15165, with Mr. KEE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ERLBORN) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK).

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 15165 will establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future to: First, conduct and sponsor studies and research; and, second, make recommendations regarding a broad

range of problems associated with population growth and distribution and their implications for America's future. This bill was reported from the Committee on Government Operations without a dissenting vote. Twenty-six members of our committee joined in sponsoring the bill. Other members of the House have filed similar or related measures.

#### COMPOSITIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission will be composed of two Members of the Senate and two of the House of Representatives, representing both political parties; and up to 20 members to be appointed by the President, who will also designate the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

#### ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSAL

The establishment of a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future was proposed by President Richard M. Nixon in a message to Congress dated July 18, 1969. A similar recommendation was made to Congress by the President's Committee on Population and Family Planning, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, which issued its report on November 18, 1968.

In his message, President Nixon pointed out that the population of the United States was expected to increase to 300 million in the next 30 years. More spectacular increases are anticipated in the world population during this period. How to provide such elementary needs as food, shelter, clothing, and transportation for this large number of people is indeed perplexing. There is no doubt that one of the most serious challenges in the last third of this century will be our so-called population explosion.

#### THE COMMISSION'S TASK

The Commission's job will be to conduct an inquiry into the following aspects of population growth in the United States and its foreseeable consequences—as listed in section 4 of the bill:

First, the probable course of population growth, internal migration, and related demographic developments between now and the year 2000;

Second, the resources in the public sector of the economy that will be required to deal with the anticipated growth in population;

Third, the ways in which population growth may affect the activities of Federal, State, and local government;

Fourth, the impact of population growth on environmental pollution and on the depletion of natural resources; and

Fifth, the various means appropriate to the ethical values and principles of this society by which our Nation can achieve a population level best suited for its environmental, natural resources and other needs. The latter two aspects just read were added by our committee and we believe they are necessary for a well-rounded study of this serious problem.

#### OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission will have an executive director and a limited staff of experts. It may contract out research to universities and other institutions and can obtain the assistance of Federal departments and agencies. Its administrative services will be provided by the General Services Administration on a re-

imbursable basis. The Commission is to make an interim report after 1 year and submit its final report within 2 years after this law is enacted. The Commission will cease to exist 2 months after the final report has been filed. We see no reason why this deadline cannot be met. I assure my colleagues that there is no intention to give birth to another bureaucracy.

In his budget message, the President requested an appropriation of about \$700,000 for each of the 2 years of the Commission's operation. This, of course, is a matter for the Appropriations Committee, but the sum seems to be a modest one for the job that is being undertaken.

#### CHANGES WE MADE IN ORIGINAL ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL (S. 2701) AND NOW REFLECTED IN H.R. 15165, AS AMENDED

First. The compensation of members of the Commission was reduced from \$150 per day to \$100 per day. This is more in line with present practice.—Section 3(b), page 3.

Second. The inquiry to be made by the Commission was enlarged to include "the impact of population growth on environmental pollution and on the depletion of natural resources." This could result in one of the most significant findings of the Commission and possibly add a new dimension to the many studies already completed.—Section 4(4), page 3.

Third. The inquiry was expanded to include "the various means appropriate to the ethical values and principles of this society by which our Nation can achieve a population level properly suited for its environmental, natural resources, and other needs." The Commission should at least explore the question of what is an "optimum" number of people that can be sustained in the United States and the means by which this number can be held in bounds. No undue implications should be read into this aspect of the study. We are confident that the Commission will be broadly representative of all major points of view and should make its findings and recommendations as objectively and scientifically as possible.—Section 4(5), page 3.

Fourth. We inserted the language:

In order that the President and the Congress may be kept advised of the progress of its work, the Commission shall, from time to time, report to the President and the Congress such significant findings and recommendations as it deems advisable.

This means the submission of interim reports or findings during the course of its work rather than wait until the end. A much greater impact on the public mind would be likely.—Section 8, page 5.

#### HEARINGS

Our subcommittee hearings were on a range of bills, all related to the population problem and the action our Government should take to meet it. Some of these bills sought reorganizations of existing departments and agencies and also the creation of new agencies. The authors of these measures such as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DADDARIO), with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MOSHER) put forth persuasive arguments for these structural changes.

The administration's witnesses and other Members including the gentle-



woman from New Jersey (Mrs. DWYER) presented cogent reasons for the establishment of the Commission at this time, particularly in view of the pendency of the 1970 census and the important bearing its results will have on the Commission's findings. They were buttressed by the testimony of representatives of several major national organizations in the population field. These included: the Population Crisis Committee, Planned Parenthood—World Population, the United Methodist Church and the Sierra Club.

We were highly impressed by the remarks of John D. Rockefeller III, co-chairman of President Johnson's Committee on Population and Family Planning, who said:

In my opinion there is no problem facing mankind today more important than the population problem. It is not unreasonable to say that to a very considerable extent it underlies most other major problems and their solution to a considerable extent depends on its solution.

Quite frequently one hears a comparison between the dangers of the atomic bomb and the population explosion. We somehow hope to avoid the former, but we can see the latter coming down the road right at us. Yet there is very little being done anywhere in the world that is commensurate with the magnitude and seriousness of the problem.

#### WE NEED THIS COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman, the President recently sent to the Congress a lengthy message on the environment. Many of us have been concerned with this problem for a long time and have attempted to bring our Government to a point where the attack on air and water pollution and on other aspects of the problem will be commensurate with the need. I hope we have reached that point and that both the Congress, the executive, and the public will be infused with the energy and enthusiasm to overcome the contamination and destruction of nature's great gift to mankind.

But population growth is as closely related to protection of the environment as fingers to the hand. Meeting the needs of population growth in one sense has been a direct cause of our environmental difficulty. It took us 300 years to reach our first 100 million people. It took only 50 years to reach our second hundred million. Current projections show that our third 100 million will be reached in only 30 years—by the end of this century. This country has been blessed with abundant resources and a superb technology that has given the majority of our people a remarkably high standard of living. But will our resources and our know-how be sufficient to withstand the onslaught of this population explosion? We need the most accurate estimates we can obtain. We need the answers to all of the questions this bill asks the Commission to consider. We need to know what reordering of our governmental operations will be necessary. We need the work of this Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I am pleased to yield to my friend and neighbor, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What is there that this Commission can do that the Department of Commerce, as an example, cannot already do with respect to information and statistics concerning population growth, and so on and so forth? What is there that this Commission is going to do that is so earth shaking? We all realize we need to know all we can about population growth, but what can this Commission do?

Mr. BLATNIK. It is not only the Department of Commerce but there are several other agencies like the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture and a few other Government agencies that are engaged in the process of accumulating figures on population growth, and obviously these are available from Commerce and particularly from the Census Bureau. But what we do not have is in one package the full story of where we have come from and where we are today and we need some projection into the future as to what will happen within the next 10 or 20 years at least and perhaps even 30 years from now. What will be its impact upon our whole society and its impact in terms of determining our natural resources and in terms of our public facilities which are always further and further behind in catching up to the public needs?

It seems that many of the problems we are dealing with today stem not only from population growth but from the lopsided and disproportionate concentration of people in small areas. For example, in the last decade, I think approximately 90 percent of the population increase took place in about 3 percent of our land surface. Of course, we are going to have traffic congestion and also air pollution and water pollution and problems of garbage and waste disposal and problems of mass transit, parking and all of these problems. But you are not going to solve these problems by permitting these people to continue to pile up these already crowded spaces.

If I may try to explain it better, we would certainly try to get the best judgment, the best experience and brains in this field to evaluate, interpret and collate this information and put it together into one package.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, if you went to the Department of Commerce today and other agencies and departments of the Government, I am sure they would tell you that they have the best brains in existence on this subject right now. I just do not understand what this commission can do. Certainly there ought to be the in-house availability and capability to pull information together from the various departments and agencies without creating still another commission to spend a lot of the taxpayers' money.

I do not believe you conform to public law with respect to information on the staffing of this new commission. I think the report contravenes the public law on that subject. How much of a staff do you expect to finance through this authorization?

Mr. BLATNIK. In the report the committee has shown the request for the appropriation, and we have from the Bureau of the Budget back-up information to support the request. The estimated staff is 21 full-time positions and 6 part-time experts, a total of 27 positions, which will last for 2 years and will then automatically expire 2 months after the terminal date.

Mr. GROSS. That is 2 years; is that correct?

Mr. BLATNIK. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Under paragraph (c) of section 5, are you saying that they are limited to six consultants at \$100 a day?

Mr. BLATNIK. Yes. There will be six part-time experts and consultants who, when they are used, their per diem will be limited to \$100 per day.

Mr. GROSS. The report accompanying the bill puts no numerical value on the staff at all. I refer to paragraph (c) of section 5 on page 6.

Mr. BLATNIK. The gentleman is correct. We do not have that detailed information in the committee report. It will be made available, if necessary, and we will put it in the Record. We do have the budget back-up for this request. In the total life of the Commission on Population Growth we would have for salaries alone for the permanent staff of 21, about \$663,000.

Mr. GROSS. That is a pretty good start in the number of employees, is it not? Does the gentleman expect to see that increase in the second year of the life of the Commission? And that does not include anything, so far as I know, for office equipment or for office space. You gave me a figure for employees only, did you not?

Mr. BLATNIK. That is correct. That is just for personnel. The total would be \$1,443,000 for the 2 years. The salaries for personnel, for the part-time experts and consultants, the office expense, travel, and whatever else is involved, the total would be a little over \$700,000 a year.

Mr. GROSS. I wish somewhere along the line we could abolish a few commissions instead of creating more of them all the time. For the life of me I cannot believe that there is not already in-house availability in the Federal Government to provide the information that this commission supposedly will provide, John Rockefeller III notwithstanding.

Mr. BLATNIK. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ERLBORN).

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ERLBORN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentleman in the well, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ERLBORN), and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK), chairman of the subcommittee, for reporting this bill out. I was one of the cosponsors of the bill. I feel that the proposed commission is very important. I know it will be very







# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of May 6, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 72

### CONTENTS

Child safety.....6	Horses.....11	Personnel.....2,15,18
Economics.....12	Housing.....9	Pollution.....10
Electrification.....7	Import duties.....2	Property.....14
Environment.....10	Interest.....1	Reclamation.....7,21
Farm payments.....8	Lands.....14	Recreation.....7,19
Federal aid.....20	Loans.....1	Subsidies.....8
Fees and charges.....3	Marketing orders.....5	Taxation.....2
Food labeling.....4	Meat inspection.....13,17	Textile imports.....16
Guam.....5	Milk.....5	Working capital fund.....2
Health benefits.....15,18		

**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee reported special milk program bill. Senate committee reported bill to authorize production research under marketing agreements and orders. Sen. Smith, Ill., favored ceiling of \$20,000 subsidy payments per producer.

### HOUSE

1. **LOANS; INTEREST.** The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15979 amended, to provide that the interest on certain insured loans sold out of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund shall be included in gross income. p. D451
2. **IMPORT DUTIES; TAXATION; WORKING CAPITAL FUND.** The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 2076 amended, relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; H. R. 8512 amended, to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on L-Dopa; H. R. 10517 amended, to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to distilled spirits; H. R. 14720, to continue until the close of June 20, 1973, the existing suspension of duties

on manganese ores (including ferruginous ore); H. R. 17241, to continue until the close of June 30, 1972, the existing suspension of duties on certain forms of copper; H. R. 9183 amended, to amend the Tariff Schedules of the U. S. to provide that imported articles which are exported and thereafter reimported to the U. S. for failure to meet sample or specifications shall, in certain instances, be entered free of duty upon such reimportation; and H. R. 16199, to establish a working capital fund for the Dept. of the Treasury. p. D451

3. FEES AND CHARGES. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 14465, providing Federal assistance for expansion of the Nation's airports, and to amend the laws relative to the taxation of aviation facilities. p. D451

4. FOOD LABELING. Rep. Farbstein inserted an article in support of his proposed bill to require the open dating of packaged foods. pp. H3984-6

#### SENATE

5. MILK; MARKETING ORDERS; GUAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills: ~~H. R. 5554, with amendment, to authorize funds to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage milk consumption by children (S. Rept. No. 91-842);~~ H. R. 14810, with amendments, to provide that marketing orders and agreements provide for production research (S. Rept. No. 91-843); and S. 2991, to extend authority for an agricultural program in Guam (S. Rept. 91-844). p. S6703

6. CHILD SAFETY. The Committee on Commerce reported S. 2162, with amendments, to provide standards for child resistant packaging of hazardous substances (S. Rept. No. 91-845). p. S6703. Sen. Moss commented on purposes of this bill. pp. S6703-4

7. ELECTRIFICATION; RECREATION; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: S. 940 amended, to prohibit hydro-electric projects on Middle Snake River below Hells Canyon Dam; S. 2208 amended, to authorize a study concerning establishment of Lake Tahoe national seashore; and H. R. 780, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain Ill. Valley division, Rogue River project, Oreg. pp. D447-8

8. FARM PAYMENTS. Sen. Smith, Ill., stated that it was time for the Federal Government to stop contributing to the trend towards bigness in agriculture and he proposed a crop subsidy limit of \$20,000 per producer. pp. S6726-8

9. HOUSING. Sen. Packwood spoke in favor of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970 and introduced reports showing the effect of the housing slow-down on employment in the Oreg. lumber industry. pp. S6729-31

10. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. Sen. Moss inserted an address by the Asst. Secretary of Interior which expresses the view that the environment must be protected without discarding the economic advances associated with the use of pesticides and fertilizers. pp. S6742-4

Sen. Harris remarked that the environmental crisis would not exist had the urban community followed the lead of the farmer in conservation practices and he inserted an article "Earth Day Observed By Farmers for Years." pp. S6748-9



---

## PRODUCTION RESEARCH

---

MAY 6 (legislative day, MAY 5), 1970.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14810]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

#### SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill would authorize inclusion in marketing orders for commodities other than milk of provisions for production research supported by handler assessments. It would also make such research, and marketing research and development projects as now authorized by the act, a purpose of the act. This would permit initiation and continuation of such research and development projects when prices were above parity.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments make purely technical changes to correct the citations of the act and provisions being amended.

#### DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS, BACKGROUND, COST, AND FURTHER EXPLANATION

The bill is further explained in the following report favoring enactment from the Department of Agriculture. The Department estimates the cost of an order amendment proceeding at \$7,500, and the annual cost of administering an order at \$25,000. A list of the fruit and vegetable marketing orders now in effect is also attached.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, July 28, 1969.

Hon. W. R. POAGE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of May 14, 1969, for a report on H.R. 8536, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. The effect of this bill is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided for in 608c(6)(I) of the act. In addition, the amendment would clarify the authority contained in section 602(3), to regulate in above-parity situations, to assure that it applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and development projects as authorized in section 608c(6)(I), and would apply to production research on the same basis.

The Department favors enactment of H.R. 8536.

Authority for marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of commodities under marketing orders has been available in the act since 1954. Such authority has been incorporated in a number of the fruit and vegetable marketing orders. Such provisions have been used to an advantage. However, a number of problems affecting the quality and marketability of commodities originate in the production process. Because of this, research involving studies of cultural conditions and practices as well as harvesting methods and techniques may be necessary to provide commodities which are most desired by consumers. Hence, research on commodities before they leave the farm gate often is equally as important as that related strictly to marketing.

Broadening the research authority of the act as contemplated in the bill would enable growers and handlers to deal with problems associated with production on a more timely basis. Such research would be financed by levying assessments directly upon the commodity under a marketing order and paid by the handlers concerned. Such assessments funds would be under the control of the industry committee administering the marketing order locally and could be made available in a relatively short time to carry out research as needed. It appears reasonable that growers and handlers who wish to engage in research on industry production problems and pay the cost thereof through direct assessment on their commodities in the same manner as they are permitted to do in the case of marketing research should be permitted to do so.

Section 602 of the act sets forth the policy of Congress to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions and to achieve parity prices to farmers. The statute now authorizes certain types of regulation when prices are above parity. We favor clarification, as provided in H.R. 8536, to insure that this authority applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and development projects, including any form of marketing promotion and paid advertising. Marketing research and development activities must continue on an uninterrupted basis if they are to achieve desired objectives. The



initiation and continuation of such research projects relating to production as may be permitted by the act likewise should be authorized when prices are above parity. Such projects, too, must be continued on an uninterrupted basis if they are to be effective. Any projects entered into under the research authority of the act would be aimed at such applicable objectives as increasing the efficiency of production, improving the quality of commodities, or making improvements in marketing and distribution which we believe would be worthwhile at any price level. We know of no compelling reason for discontinuing any such projects when prices are above parity.

It is estimated that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate \$25,000. The cost of promulgation proceedings involving an amendment to an existing order, including a referendum of producers, varies with the size and complexity of the program. On the average, the promulgation costs contemplated by this proposal are estimated to be \$7,500 for each amendment proceeding.

In view of the time situation, we have not obtained from the Bureau of the Budget advice regarding the relationship of this proposed legislation to the President's program.

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,  
*Acting Secretary.*

TABLE 1.—FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND NUT FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS—REGULATORY PROVISIONS

M.O. No.	Area and commodity	Grade	Size	Pack and container	Flow to market	Market allocation	Reserve pool	Producer allotments	Research and development	Advertising
905	Florida citrus fruit.....	X	X	X					X	
906	Texas oranges and grapefruit.....	X	X		X				X	
907	California-Arizona navel oranges.....		X		X				X	
908	California-Arizona valencia oranges.....		X						X	
909	California-Arizona grapefruit.....	X	X		X				X	
910	California-Arizona lemons.....		X						X	
911	Florida limes.....	X	X	X						
912	Indian River grapefruit.....				X					
913	Florida interior grapefruit.....				X					
915	Florida avocados.....	X	X	X					X	
916	California nectarines.....	X								
917	California Bartlett pears, plums, and Elberta peaches.....	X	X						X	
918	Georgia peaches.....	X	X							
919	Colorado peaches.....	X	X						X	
920	Utah peaches.....	X	X							
921	Washington peaches.....	X	X	X					X	
922	Washington apricots.....	X	X	X					X	
923	Washington cherries.....	X	X	X					X	
924	Washington-Oregon fresh prunes.....	X	X	X					X	
925	Idaho-Oregon fresh prunes.....	X	X	X					X	
926	California Tokay grapes.....	X	X	X	X				X	
927	Oregon-Washington-California winter pears.....	X	X				X	X		
929	10 States—Cranberries.....	(1)	(1)							
931	Washington-Oregon Bartlett pears.....	X	X	X					X	
932	California olives.....	X	X							
945	Idaho-East Oregon potatoes.....	X	X	X						
946	Washington potatoes.....	X	X	Pack Pack					X	
947	Oregon-California potatoes.....	X	X	X					X	
948	Colorado potatoes.....	X	X	X						
950	Maine potatoes.....	X	X	X						
951	New England potatoes.....	X	X							
953	Virginia-North Carolina potatoes.....	X	X							
958	Idaho-Oregon onions.....	X	X	X					X	
959	South Texas onions.....	X	X						X	
965	Texas Valley tomatoes.....	X	X	X					X	
966	Florida tomatoes.....	X	X	X					X	
967	Florida celery.....							X		
971	South Texas lettuce.....	X	X	X	X					



## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

## DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

(1) Through the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish, as the prices to farmers, parity prices as defined by section 301(a)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(2) To protect the interest of the consumer by (a) approaching the level of prices which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection (1) of this section by gradual correction of the current level at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture deems to be in the public interest and feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets, and (b) authorizing no action under this title which has for its purpose the maintenance of prices to farmers above the level which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain *such production research, marketing research, and development projects provided in section 608c(6)(I)*, such container and pack requirements provided in section 8(c)(6)(H) such minimum standards of quality and maturity and such grading and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities enumerated in section 8c(2), other than milk and its products, in interstate commerce as will effectuate such orderly marketing of such agriculture commodities as will be in the public interest.

(4) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for any agricultural commodity enumerated in section 8c(2) as will provide, in the interests of producers and consumers, an orderly flow of the supply thereof to market throughout its normal marketing season to avoid unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and prices.

(5) Through the exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under this title, to continue for the remainder of any marketing season or marketing year, such regulation pursuant to any order as will tend to avoid a disruption of the orderly marketing of any commodity and be in the public interest, if the regulation of such commodity under such order



has been initiated during such marketing season or marketing year on the basis of its need to effectuate the policy of this title.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### TERMS—OTHER COMMODITIES

(6) In the case of the agricultural commodities and the products thereof, other than milk and its products, specified in subsection (2) orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, and (except as provided in subsection (7)), no others:

(A) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which may be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods by all handlers thereof.

(B) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase from or handle on behalf of any and all producers thereof during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts sold by such producers in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or upon the current quantities available for sale by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity thereof to be purchased, or handled during any specified period or periods shall be apportioned equitably among producers.

(C) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of any such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may market in or transport to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts which each such handler has available for current shipment, or upon the amounts shipped by each such handler in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or both, to the end that the total quantity of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, to be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods shall be equitably apportioned among all of the handlers thereof.

(D) Determining, or providing methods for determining, the existence and extent of the surplus of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the control and disposition of such surplus,



and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers and handlers thereof.

(E) Establishing or providing for the establishment of reserve pools of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the equitable distribution of the net return derived from the sale thereof among the persons beneficially interested therein.

(F) Requiring or providing for the requirement of inspection of any such commodity or product produced during specified periods and marketed by handlers.

(G) In the case of hops and their products, in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing terms and conditions, orders may contain one or more of the following:

(i) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity thereof, or of any grade, type, or variety thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which all handlers may handle in the current of or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in hops or any product thereof.

(ii) Apportioning, or providing methods for apportioning, the total quantity of hops of the production of the then current calendar year permitted to be handled equitably among all producers in the production area to which the order applies upon the basis of one or more or a combination of the following: The total quantity of hops available or estimated will become available for market by each producer from his production during such periods; the normal production of the acreage of hops operated by each producer during such period upon the basis of the number of acres of hops in production, and the average yield of that acreage during such period as the Secretary determines to be representative, with adjustments determined by the Secretary to be proper for age of plantings or abnormal conditions affecting yield; such normal production or historical record of any acreage for which data as to yield of hops are not available or which had no yield during such period shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the yields of other acreage of hops of similar characteristics as to productivity, subject to adjustment as just provided for.

(iii) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the quantity of hops which any handler may handle so that the allotment fixed for that handler shall be limited to the quantity of hops apportioned under preceding section (ii) to each respective producer of hops; such allotment shall constitute an allotment fixed for that handler within the meaning of subsection (5) of section 8a of this title.

(H) Providing a method for fixing the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of the container, or containers, which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of any fresh or dried fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts: *Provided, however,* That no action taken here-

under shall conflict with the Standard Containers Act of 1916 and the Standard Containers Act of 1928;

(I) Establishing or providing for the establishment of *production research*, marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption *or efficient production* of any such commodity or product, the expense of such projects to be paid from funds collected pursuant to the marketing order: *Provided*, That with respect to orders applicable to cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, or avocados such projects may provide for any form of marketing promotion including paid advertising: *Provided further. That the inclusion in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede research provisions in any State program covering the same commodity.*





Calendar No. 846

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 14810

[Report No. 91-843]

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 20, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 6 (legislative day, MAY 5), 1970

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

---

## AN ACT

To amend section 602 (3) and section 608c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the ~~Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,~~  
4       as amended ~~(7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249)~~ *Agricultural*  
5       *Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricul-*  
6       *tural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent*  
7       *legislation (7 U.S.C. 601; 48 Stat. 31), is further amended*  
8       as follows:

9       (1) ~~Section 602(3)~~ *2(3)* of the Act is further amended

---

**AN ACT**

---

To amend section 602(3) and section 608c (6) (1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

---

FEBRUARY 20, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 6 (legislative day, MAY 5), 1970

Reported with amendments







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of May 11, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 74

### CONTENTS

Animal quarantine.....29	Foreign currencies.....8	Pollution.....5,16,20
Appropriations.....1,17	Foreign trade.....26	Recess.....10
Coffee.....4	Forests.....7	Reclamation.....28
Consumer.....15	Guam.....12	Recreation.....13
Credit unions.....22	Hazardous substances...12	Reorganization.....2
Dairy.....11	Health.....25	Social security.....9
Economy.....14	Housing.....23	Special milk.....11
Employment.....14,27	Lands.....7	Subsidies.....18
Environment.....5,16,20	Marketing orders.....11	Taxation.....24
Farmers.....6	Mining.....28	Tobacco.....3
Farm payments.....18	Opinion poll.....19	Water resources.....21

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed special milk program bill; bill to authorize production research under marketing agreements and orders; bill to authorize agricultural program in Guam. House committee reported tobacco marketing quota bill. House committee reported resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2.

### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 17548, making appropriations for sundry executive agencies and HUD, p. H4208  
Passed H. R. 16595, to authorize National Science Foundation's appropriations. pp. H4140-63
2. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported H. Res. 960, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 (involving changes in the Budget Bureau) (H. Rept. No. 91-1066). p. H4209

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 14306, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the AAA Act of 1938 (H. Rept. No. 91-1069). p. H4209
4. COFFEE. Both Houses received the 1969 report on the operations of the International Coffee Agreement. p. H4105. Rep. Gross expressed dissatisfaction with the accomplishments of the agreement. p. H4105, S6875
5. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Hamilton urged establishment of a Jt. Committee on Environment and Technology. pp. H4176-7
6. FARMERS. Rep. Alexander urged development of legislation that "deals effectively with the cost-price squeeze" facing today's "farm minority." pp. H4187-8
7. LANDS; FORESTS. Both Houses received notification from the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Army to interchange jurisdiction of civil works and forest lands at Monroe Reservoir and Cannelton locks, Ind. pp. H4208, S6909
8. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Both Houses received a report from Export Marketing Service on agreements signed for foreign currencies under P. L. 480 during Mar. and Apr. 1970. pp. H4208, S6909
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17550, proposed Social Security Amendments of 1970. p. D464
10. RECESS. The House will recess from COB Wed., May 27 until noon Mon., June 1 for Memorial Day, and from COB Wed., July 1 until noon Mon., July 6 for Independence Day. p. H4105

SENATE

11. SPECIAL MILK; MARKETING ORDERS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5554, to authorize funds to encourage milk consumption by children; and H. R. 14810, to provide that marketing orders contain terms which establish and provide for production research. pp. S6876-7, S6877-8
12. GUAM; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Passed without amendment S. 2991, to extend the authority for an agricultural program in Guam; and with amendment, S. 2162, to authorize the establishment of standards for the child-resistant packaging of hazardous substances. pp. S6876-880, S6886-8
13. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2208, to study the desirability of a national lakeshore on Lake Tahoe (S. Rept. No. 91-855). p. S6905
14. ECONOMY; UNEMPLOYMENT. Sen. Javits stated that the war on inflation is being badly handled and he submitted proposals to affect the rise in unemployment, with especial emphasis on the disadvantaged youth aged 14-21. pp. S6898-6900
15. CONSUMER. Sen. Moss spoke of the need for more consumer legislation and inserted a newspaper article reporting the first year success of Presidential Consumer Adviser Knauer. pp. S6919-20



The effect of the special milk program on consumption was especially pronounced in low-income areas. In these low-income areas per capita intake of whole milk during the survey period averaged nearly 4 ounces more for children attending special milk program schools than for those attending other schools. The 4-ounce average represented rural and urban areas combined; the difference between low-income urban schools under the special milk program and those not under the program was even larger. The impact of the special milk program was smaller in schools serving medium-income areas. Children in high-income areas drank milk at about the same rate whether or not their schools participated in the special milk program. Also, children from high-income areas attending special milk program schools drank nearly one-fifth again as much milk, and those attending other schools drank almost

half again as much as children from low-income areas.

Progress continues to be made under the special milk program—since 1960 the number of students served has increased by one-third, from 13 to 17 million, and the number of participating outlets has been increased by nearly 15 percent.

The above conclusions are further strengthened by the fact that, in many instances, the only whole fluid milk which many of our school-age children receive is through the special milk program.

The special milk program has had the dual effect of encouraging increased consumption of milk by 17 million children as a nutritional measure and reducing purchases of dairy products by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Historically, dairy commodity programs under CCC have diverted between 4 and 5 percent of the Nation's milk pro-

duction, and it therefore follows that eliminating the appropriation necessary for continuation of the special milk program in the interest of economy is a specious contention.

No imported milk or milk products are utilized in this program.

The volume of milk consumed under the program in 1969 amounted to more than 3 percent of the total nonfarm consumption of fluid milk. This was in addition to more than 3.3 billion half pints used in national school lunch program type A lunches; i.e., lunches which include a serving of milk and which meet certain other nutritional requirements.

Each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are currently participating in the program. The following table reports by State the number of outlets participating, number of half pints reimbursed, and obligations for 1968 and 1969:

NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING OUTLETS HALF-PINTS REIMBURSED, AND OBLIGATIONS BY STATE—FISCAL YEARS 1968 AND 1969

State	Number of outlets participating		Estimated number half pints milk reimbursed (millions)		Obligations (thousands)		State	Number of outlets participating		Estimated number half pints milk reimbursed (millions)		Obligations (thousands)	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Alabama	1,552	1,690	47.1	50.9	\$1,603	\$1,898	Montana	429	446	6.3	6.1	\$202	\$204
Alaska	87	100	1.4	1.4	29	29	Nebraska	998	1,078	17.9	17.3	638	639
Arizona	675	776	15.4	15.2	462	414	Nevada	221	219	5.5	5.7	152	150
Arkansas	1,031	1,070	28.7	28.8	1,104	1,113	New Hampshire	559	583	15.5	15.6	508	530
California	8,026	8,220	292.5	283.8	9,276	8,982	New Jersey	2,622	2,712	119.3	112.1	3,902	3,761
Colorado	1,204	1,300	26.9	25.9	941	944	New Mexico	713	749	28.9	26.6	754	728
Connecticut	1,394	1,466	55.8	55.1	1,698	1,766	New York	6,369	6,797	269.6	261.0	9,395	9,250
Delaware	242	244	10.3	10.7	363	384	North Carolina	1,786	2,266	81.1	83.5	3,758	3,543
District of Columbia	233	236	15.7	15.0	581	615	North Dakota	535	557	11.2	9.7	392	357
Florida	1,788	2,050	66.5	69.2	1,994	1,967	Ohio	5,170	4,995	198.5	198.4	6,557	6,653
Georgia	1,693	1,993	39.6	39.5	1,570	1,683	Oklahoma	1,521	1,466	32.4	36.8	1,045	1,118
Hawaii	274	277	5.6	4.5	199	157	Oregon	1,342	1,369	21.7	20.8	647	614
Idaho	590	599	6.4	6.0	191	188	Pennsylvania	5,829	5,698	156.6	129.4	5,271	5,058
Illinois	4,854	4,792	246.7	191.4	6,638	6,655	Rhode Island	370	388	15.1	13.9	425	508
Indiana	2,593	2,649	81.6	81.7	2,908	2,951	South Carolina	1,225	1,290	18.4	18.2	632	641
Iowa	2,185	2,172	49.4	47.9	1,851	1,808	South Dakota	511	429	11.4	10.3	368	362
Kansas	1,857	1,944	33.7	32.2	1,167	1,097	Tennessee	1,972	1,851	52.7	45.0	1,829	1,928
Kentucky	1,309	1,934	47.1	50.7	1,831	2,000	Texas	3,426	4,166	107.2	115.2	3,732	4,121
Louisiana	1,319	1,395	18.7	19.8	685	705	Utah	591	613	10.5	9.5	358	341
Maine	955	995	14.9	14.6	505	506	Vermont	421	524	7.7	7.5	252	266
Maryland	1,468	1,514	67.6	69.5	2,233	2,441	Virginia	1,801	2,031	54.8	44.3	1,828	1,984
Massachusetts	2,994	3,085	109.4	106.2	3,567	3,518	Washington	1,811	1,860	44.0	42.4	1,507	1,445
Michigan	4,462	4,775	168.1	160.9	5,692	5,076	West Virginia	1,205	1,212	16.9	16.2	618	668
Minnesota	2,517	2,716	74.3	68.6	2,659	2,698	Wisconsin	3,526	3,419	106.1	102.6	3,627	3,684
Mississippi	1,058	1,211	37.0	38.8	1,364	1,393	Wyoming	212	225	3.5	2.7	118	119
Missouri	2,897	2,939	62.5	64.8	2,310	2,388	Total	94,422	99,085	3,035.7	2,903.9	101,996	102,048

#### PRODUCTION RESEARCH UNDER MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER PROGRAMS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602 (3) and section 608(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", strike out "Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249)" and insert "Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation (7 U.S.C. 601; 48 Stat. 31)"; in line 9, after the word "Section", strike out "602(3)" and insert "2 (3)"; on page 2, at the beginning of line 3, strike out "608c(6) (I)" and insert "8c (6) (I)"; in line 5, after the word "section" strike out "608c(6)" and insert "8c (6)"; and in line 11, after the word "second", strike out "provision and insert "proviso".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be

engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to amend section 2(3) and section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-843), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill would authorize inclusion in marketing orders for commodities other than milk of provisions for production research supported by handler assessments. It would also make such research, and marketing research and development projects as now authorized by the act, a purpose of the act. This would permit initiation and continuation of such research and development projects when prices were above parity.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments make purely technical changes to correct the citations of the act and provisions being amended.

#### DEVELOPMENTAL VIEWS, BACKGROUND, COST, AND FURTHER EXPLANATION

The bill is further explained in the following report favoring enactment from the Department of Agriculture. The Department estimates the cost of an order amendment proceeding at \$7,500, and the annual cost of administering an order at \$25,000. A list of the fruit and vegetable marketing orders now in effect is also attached.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, July 28, 1969.

HON. W. R. POAGE,  
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of May 14, 1969, for a report on H.R. 8536, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. The effect of this bill is to authorize research relating to the production of commodities essentially on the same basis that authority for marketing research is now provided for in 608(c) (I) of the Act. In addition, the amendment would clarify the authority contained in section 602(3), to regulate in above-parity situations, to assure that it applies to the initiation as well as continuation of marketing research and de-



velopment projects as authorized in section 608c(6)(I), and would apply to production research on the same basis.

The Department favors enactment of H.R. 8536.

#### GUAM AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

The bill (S. 2991) to extend the act establishing Federal agricultural services in Guam, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2991

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3 of the Act to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam, Public Law 88-584, is amended by striking out "five years from the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "June 30, 1975".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-844), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill extends through June 30, 1975, Public Law 88-584, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain an agricultural program in Guam until September 7, 1969. Public Law 88-584 limits the number of employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed on Guam to carry out the program to not more than three at any one time. Public Law 88-584 limits appropriations for the program to not more than \$60,000 for any year.

At present one Federal extension specialist is stationed on Guam under an agreement ending June 30, 1970. Since expiration of Public Law 88-584, the Department depends, as authority for his services to Guam, on the following rather general language of section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act:

The Federal Extension Service shall receive such additional amounts as Congress shall determine for administration, technical, and other services and for coordinating the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and possessions.

Enactment of the bill would provide clear authority for continuation of this extension work in Guam and would authorize additional programs to be made available in Guam if that is desirable.

Enactment of S. 1148, which was passed by the Senate on April 15, 1970, would authorize Extension and Cooperative State Research Service activities, but would not provide for other Department of Agriculture programs in Guam as would S. 2991.

#### IMPROVEMENT AND CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS AFFECTING THE COAST GUARD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 13816) to improve and clarify certain laws affecting the Coast Guard which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments, on page 4, line 21, after "(b)," strike out "and (c)" and insert "(c) and (e)"; on page 5, line 11, after the word "in", strike out "which event he is authorized to exceed the authorized average." and insert "some areas, in which event he is authorized to reallocate existing funds to high-cost areas so that rental expend-

itures in such areas exceed the average authorized for the Department of Defense."; on page 6, after line 14, insert:

"(e) The authority provided in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section shall expire on June 30, 1972'."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc; and also send an additional amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments will be considered and agreed to en bloc and, the clerk will state the additional amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, line 14 delete the quotation mark following the word "dependents."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-847), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to make a number of revisions in title 14, title 10, and title 37 of the United States Code for the better operation of the Coast Guard. All but a few of the revisions have the effect of aligning the law pertaining to the Coast Guard more closely with existing provisions applicable to the other Armed Forces.

Several of the provisions of the bill relate to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. The authorized ceiling of cadets who may be appointed annually to the Academy is increased from 400 to 600. An examination of the various areas in which the Coast Guard is operating, ranging from oceanographic research to the support of the country's efforts in Southeast Asia, suggests the need for a gradual expansion in the number of Coast Guard officers. The committee anticipates that the expansion will be at a rate of approximately 25 to 30 cadets per year and that the full level authorized will not be reached before 1980.

Also in connection with the Academy, the bill provides authority to order a cadet to active duty as a member of the Coast Guard Reserve in an appropriate enlisted grade for a period not to exceed 4 years, if he does not complete his course or refuses to accept a commission. This change is desirable to give the Coast Guard a means of protecting its investment in a cadet who chooses not to fulfill the obligations he has undertaken in connection with his attendance at the Academy, and parallels similar authority granted the other Armed Forces. This authority is to protect the Government's investment and is not intended to be punitive in nature.

In that regard, the Coast Guard has expressed its intention not to require enlisted service of cadets separated before their third academic year, or for demonstrated unsuitability, unfitness or physical disqualification.

The authority contained in the bill to permit permanent commissioned teaching staff to remain until age 64 conforms to existing authority in the other armed service academies.

The bill also would authorize the promotion of ensigns to lieutenants (junior grade) after 12 months' active service, which is a practice similar to that in the Navy. Another change would remove Reserve officers assigned to the Selective Service System from the active duty promotion list, which will afford those officers opportunity for a promotion in accordance with their assigned duties. In addition, recall of retired regular officers with their consent is authorized.

The bill also makes certain changes with respect to the services provided dependents. For example, the increased activity of the Coast Guard has aggravated the problem of providing proper education facilities for dependent schoolchildren. In many cases, housing is located beyond normal travel distance and public means of transportation are not available to the children. This bill would authorize expenditures of money for transportation of the dependents where required. The expanded activity of the Coast Guard has also created a language problem with respect to dependents serving in overseas bases. To meet this problem, the bill authorizes language training for Coast Guard dependents in anticipation of assignment to permanent duty outside the United States. The other Armed Forces already have this authority.

The bill also contains provisions relating to housing and housing allowances and provides authority for procurement of leased housing and continued assignment to personnel of housing designated as inadequate for purposes of housing allowances. A more detailed explanation of the bill's provisions relating to housing appears hereafter under the title "Explanation of Amendments."

A number of years ago, the Coast Guard took over the former Lighthouse Service and with it the civilian lighthouse keepers. After the transfer to the Coast Guard, new assignments were made of Coast Guard personnel to lighthouse facilities, but a number of civilian employees still serve. Compensation of such personnel is limited to \$5,100 and this has prevented the more senior employees from receiving benefits afforded other civil service employees under pay increases during the past several years. In addition, the Bureau of the Budget has required an upward adjustment in rental charges for quarters for these employees and this will have an adverse effect on their net compensation. The increase in maximum compensation to \$7,500, as contained in this bill, will serve to protect the net pay position of these employees and to permit them to receive pay increases in accordance with those made to other civil service employees.

Other changes proposed by the bill will permit obligations to be incurred against anticipated reimbursement to the Coast Guard supply fund. The capacity of the fund has been reduced during recent years because of inflation and the need for increased inventories. The authority thus provided conforms to that presently enjoyed by the Department of Defense.

The remaining amendments to existing law include clarification of the degree of Coast Guard responsibility for underwater search and rescue; maritime safety and law enforcement; authority to provide payment for Coast Guard aviation cadets similar to that for other Armed Forces aviation cadets; authority to provide uniform allowances for enlisted members of the Coast Guard appointed to permanent warrant officer grade; an increase in the maximum pay of the permanent commissioned teaching staff at the Academy; and authority to accept not to exceed four cadets from the Republic of the Philippines at the Academy.

#### EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS

The three amendments to H.R. 13816 adopted by your committee all relate to the







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of June 16, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 99

### CONTENTS

Acreage Limitation.....4	Footwear.....14	Production Research.....6
Appropriations.....11	Foreign Trade.....8,10,14	Reclamation.....4
Conservation.....18	Health.....15	Stockpile.....5
Economy.....12	Housing.....7	Textiles.....14
Fisheries.....20	Inflation.....16	Walla Walla Project.....3
Fluorspar.....5	Minerals.....10	Waste Disposal System..13
Food.....9	Pollution.....17	Wildlife.....19

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to Senate amendment to special milk program bill.  
House subcommittee approved custom slaughtering bill.

### HOUSE

1. MILK PROGRAM. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 5554, providing a special milk program for children. This bill now goes to the President. p. H5574
2. SLAUGHTERING. An Agriculture Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 16485, amended, clarifying the provisions relating to custom slaughtering operations. p. D635

3. WALLA WALLA PROJECT. A conference report was filed on S. 743, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Touchet division, Walla Walla project (H. Rept. No. 91-1196). p. H5636
4. RECLAMATION. A conference report was filed on S. 2062, providing for the differentiation between private and public ownership of lands in the administration of the acreage limitation provisions of Federal reclamation law (H. Rept. No. 91-1197). p. H5636
5. STOCKPILE. A conference report was filed on H. R. 15833, authorizing the disposal of fluorspar from the national stockpile. p. H5636
6. PRODUCTION RESEARCH. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 14810, authorizing production research under marketing agreement and order programs. This bill now goes to the President. p. H5574
7. HOUSING. The Rules Committee granted a rule providing for the consideration of H. R. 17495, increasing the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of urgently needed housing. p. D636  
Rep. Barrett inserted an article critical of the Administration's plan to increase funds available for home loans by starting to pay off the national debt. p. H5633
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dorn stated there is a need to reject partisanship to "save the American textile industry from excessive unfair low-wage foreign imports". p. H5614
9. FOOD. A memorial was received from the California legislative, relative to the feeding of needy schoolchildren; to the Committee on Education and Labor. p. H5637

SENATE

10. FOREIGN TRADE; MINERALS. The Committee on Finance reported without amendment the following bills: H. R. 14956 to extend for three years the period during which certain dyeing and tanning materials may be imported free of duty (S. Rept. No. 91-931); H. R. 17241 to continue the existing suspension of duties on certain forms of copper (S. Rept. No. 91-932); and H. R. 14720 to continue the existing suspension of duties on manganese ore (S. Rept. No. 91-933). p. S9040
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a proposed amendment to the Budget, 1971, to provide funds for Department of Commerce National Industrial Pollution Control Council (S. Doc. No. 91-91). p. S9040
12. ECONOMY. Sen. Javits tied the discordant economic situation to the "7-year plague of Vietnam" and submitted suggestions "toward the end of getting our economy moving". pp. S9055-59  
Sen. Goldwater inserted the optimistic statement of a Univ. of Chicago economist on the state of the economy. pp. S9101-04



recognition of the heritage of American freedom.

Our real hope in America today is for national unity. National unity is paramount not only in the United States but in every democracy. Our forefathers decreed that this shall be "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all". They further proclaimed, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness".

There were law debunks in those days. The school of sociological jurisprudence, with its nebulous bases and shifting norms of human wants had not as yet made its appearance to confound and confuse them. Freud had not yet appeared to tell them about their ego and their super ego. Marx, with his gospel of the economically determined man, had yet to make his appearance and Lenin was not yet on the earthly scene to proclaim, "We deny all morality taken from supernatural conceptions".

Unlike us, they not only knew what they were doing, but where they were going. They were a naive group of men, these fashioners of our American commonwealth. Free will to them was not the instinct of the herd or a mass illusion, and simple as they were, they were convinced that there was a moral order to which all man-made law must conform.

They were one with the cultural and intellectual tradition of the West, and upon that foundation they reared the structure of our American democracy.

It is our task, therefore, inherited from these founding fathers, to create on this continent, a nation of free people, strong enough to withstand tyranny and oppression; wise enough to educate our children in the ways of truth, and broad enough to accept as a self-evident truth the right of every human being to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

This country is unique in that it has from the time of its discovery been the haven of the unfortunate, the oppressed, and the persecuted. For years people of every nationality, of every religion, or every race, have willingly and freely come to our shores in search of shelter and solace from the economic, political, and religious intolerances of other governments. America, the melting pot, has welcomed them with outstretched arms. We became a great nation because of our open-hearted welcome to the outraged and oppressed. We shall remain a great nation only by protecting ourselves against those people who would destroy such tolerance. In comparison with all the other nations of the world, the United States stands preeminent. In the genius of our people, in the productivity of our soil and in the vast store of our natural resources, we possess the elements which are bound to provide a high standard of living for all the citizens of this nation. The accomplishments of the past provide us with adequate reasons for confidence in the future.

America is truly one nation with many nationalities. It is a nation dedicated to inspired principles for which people have been willing to sacrifice and suffer; a democracy of cultures as well as a free and tolerant association of individuals; a country in which there is present the values and ideas, the arts and sciences, the laws and techniques of the people of every civilized tradition.

The United States was founded by individuals of Old World nationalities who shared the common love of freedom and who were motivated by the intense desire to establish this freedom into a government for the people. It is our duty to see that this government endures and perpetuates.

The American people have always been concerned with the flagrant violations of the rights of peaceful little nations; the cruel and bitter persecution of God-fearing men,

women and children because of their religion, race or political opinions. The vile and barbarous deeds which were inflicted upon democratic peoples of the Old World represent an attack against everything that we hold dear—an attack against international good faith, against religion, against political freedom and against civilization itself.

We cry for peace, and there is no peace, for mankind, like Esau of old, has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage. We have, for the most part, repudiated the divinity of our origin and our destiny—the cultural traditions that bind us to the past. We glory in our achievements in the field of science. We possess in our libraries the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and yet, instead of ushering in Tennyson's fabled thousand years of peace, we have raised the curtain on the prelude to the very pit of hell itself.

The last world conflict was not only a struggle of armaments. It was not the revolution of a free people to determine a change in their government, but rather was it the spawn of that atheistic culture and philosophy that stemmed from Marx and Engel, the matriarch of all other "isms" that have sprung from generations of irreligion, the repudiation of fundamentals, false liberalism and the pursuit of the cult of pleasure—a conflict that not only threatened our peace but our very way of life by those who openly proclaimed that there was no God, but Caesar, and that the altar of the omnipotent state was the only shrine before which every head must bow and every knee must bend.

We must relegate to oblivion all the destructive force of the many "isms" that are being promoted by those who seek to destroy our democratic institutions. We must recognize and we must fight for only one "ism", and that is Americanism.

And fight we did—for everything contained in the term "Americanism." No group of men know better than you that America assembled her full might and threw it with all her fury against mankind's enemies. The invasion of the Continent represented the hopes, the fears, and the sacrifices of millions of people whose hearts were steeled for the final encounter with the enemy. From the North, and South, the East and the West, the Nazis and their shackled minions were driven to their inevitable doom. All of the arms used in the fight against the Axis, both in Europe and in the Pacific, would not have been available had it not been for the sense of duty and fidelity which is inherent in every true American. The ships, the planes, and the guns that drove the Japs from the Solomon and Gilbert Islands, that wrested the Marianas from the control of the Orient, and that had the Jap garrisons in Truk and the Philippines quaking in fear, were the result of the average American's sense of duty to his Government and of his loyalty to democracy and his unquestionable love of freedom.

The landing craft, the invasion barges and the paratroop planes that pierced Hitler's vaunted Atlantic wall, and took Hirohito's islands, were manned by the boys of the same heritage of Bunker Hill, Tippecanoe, the Alamo, San Juan Hill and Chateau Thierry, all of whom were consumed with the burning love of liberty and were willing to give the last drop of their life's blood that the light of freedom should always burn aloft over our Republic.

I daresay that there is not a man here today who has not been affected in some way or another by the great world crisis. Whether those who were so near and dear to you fought in the foxholes of Guadalcanal, or on the desert sands of Tunisia, or on the beachheads of Italy, or on Iwo Jima, or Tarawa, at Bataan or on Wake Island—remember this—they had had a rendezvous with death, and yet despite all, the final victory was ours. Is it any wonder then that America's duty to the future demands that

the cherished principles of liberty be preserved for all time? We can do this best by striking at the forces which assail liberty—the thoughtless and the exponents of totalitarian serfdom and slavery. The American people have always been concerned with the flagrant violations of peaceful little nations; the cruel and bitter persecution of God-fearing men, women and children, because of their religion, race or political opinions. The vile and barbarous deeds which have been inflicted upon democratic peoples of the Old World represent an attack against everything we hold dear—an attack against international good faith, against religion, against political freedom and against civilization itself.

If the people of this country have no convictions with regard to the values in which they so strongly believe, no faith in the principles for which their fathers and forefathers died, democracy then is doomed. If Americans will not voluntarily obey the disciplines of morality, then immoral forces will discipline us. And if the citizens of the United States have no ideals for which they would die to preserve, then despotism and darkness will come over the western hemisphere, just as it threatens to envelop Europe and the rest of the world. The salvation of this nation, therefore, lies in the full-hearted allegiance of every American to the self-evident truths contained in the Declaration of Independence and the liberties protected by the Bill of Rights.

The great problem in America today, as it has always been in the past, is how people with important differences and conflicting viewpoints in the realms of religion and politics can live together in harmony. The solution of this problem, perhaps, is America's destiny, and in that solution may lie her future as a nation. Since America is a medley of differences, engendered by the existence within her borders of more than a score of nationalities and an infinite number of religions, those differences must find one common denominator—one level, and that is, understanding. Understand others' views and appreciate them. It is not so much tolerance which is needed, as appreciation—an appreciation of the rights of others which all humans possess, because freedom of thought and conscience is not a matter of favor granted by the state and withheld by the state, or granted by the majority and withdrawn by the majority, but it is a matter of right, inalienable, God-given and self-evident.

We can thank God that our forebears came to America. They had something to do and they felt they knew how to do it. They had the job of clearing and plowing the land and making themselves and their families safe from the Indians. They had the job of tying together with sips and roads and rails and words and names a large area of undeveloped land into a single social unit. They knew who they were. They were the smartest, toughest, leanest, all-around knowingest Americans on God's green earth. Their way of living, in their opinion, was the handsomest way of living that human beings had ever hit on. Their institutions were the institutions history had been waiting for. If you had told them that anyone else had a better hold on the earth than they did, or anyone else believed in himself or his country more than they did, they would have laughed in your face. Who an American was and what he was, was not much of a secret. You could see for yourself.

An American was a man who knew which way to take to reach tomorrow. An American was a man who never asked anyone anything—who he was, or where he came from, or what he did—because it was answer enough to be a man, at least in America.

There is no group in this country that is more loyal to the principles of democracy than the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Every-



one recognizes that you are indeed real Americans.

As the distinguished editor and publisher of The Rock County Star Herald, Alan C. McIntosh, so aptly said, "I am an American, but I am a tired American. I'm tired of being called the Ugly American. I am weary of the beatniks who say they should have the right to determine what laws of the land they are willing to obey. I am a tired American—fed up with the mobs of long-haired youths and short-haired girls who claim they represent the 'new wave' of America and who sneer at the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, integrity, and morality on which America grew to greatness. I am tired of supporting families who haven't known any other source of income than the Government relief checks. I am tired . . . of the filth peddlers . . . who try to foist on us the belief that filth is an integral part of culture in the arts, the movies, literature, and the stage. I am a tired American, weary of the bearded bums who tramp the . . . sit-ins, who prefer communism to capitalism, and sneer at the President as a threat to peace. I am a tired American who resents those who try to disseminate the belief, in our institutions of learning, that capitalism is a dirty word and that free enterprise and private initiative are only synonyms for greed. I am a tired American who gets a lump in his throat when he hears the Stars Spangled Banner. I am a tired American who thanks a merciful Lord that he was so lucky to be born an American citizen—a nation under God, with mercy and justice for all."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 5554) to provide a special milk program for children, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$125,000,000" and insert "\$120,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937 TO AUTHORIZE PRODUCTION RESEARCH UNDER MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER PROGRAMS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend section 602(3) and section 608c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out "Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 674; 50 Stat. 249)," and insert "Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation (7 U.S.C. 601; 48 Stat. 31)."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "602(3)" and insert "2(3)".

Page 1, line 8, strike out all after "section" over to and including "(6) (I)," in line 1 on page 2 and insert "8c(6) (I),".

Page 2, line 3, strike out "608c(6)" and insert "8c(6)".

Page 2, line 9, strike out "provision" and insert "proviso."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend section 2(3) and section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### JOSE LUIS CALLEJA-PEREZ

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1747) for the relief of Jose Luis Calleja-Perez.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### DR. ANTHONY S. MASTRIAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15760) for the relief of Dr. Anthony S. Mastrian.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

#### MRS. MARGARET M. McNELLIS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8573) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret M. McNellis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 8573

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Margaret M. McNellis, of Waterbury, Connecticut, the sum of \$10,900 certified to him by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as provided in section 3 of this Act in

full settlement of all her claims against the United States arising out of misrepresentations made to her daughter by personnel of the United States Public Health Service concerning Mrs. McNellis' eligibility for medical care in civilian facilities under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, following an accident on September 24, 1966.

Sec. 2. No part of the amount appropriated in the first section of this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike "of \$10,000" and insert "certified to him by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as provided in Section 3 of this Act".

Page 2, after line 11, add the following:

"Sec. 3. Upon application made within six months of the effective date of the Act, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall determine the amount representing the charges for services in the period from September 24, 1966 through April 1967 that would otherwise be payable under the Public Health Service program for civilian medical care had the said Mrs. Margaret M. McNellis been an eligible beneficiary under the provisions of chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall certify the amount so determined to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as provided in section 1 of this Act. The amount paid under the authority of this Act, shall not include any amounts paid or reimbursed through insurance by reason of the same hospitalization."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ATKINSON, HASERICK & CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10534) for the relief of Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Inc.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### CERTAIN RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13676) for the relief of certain retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 13676

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of funds not otherwise appropriated, to each individual named in section 2 of this Act the sum opposite his name. The sum stated is to constitute full satisfaction of each named individual's claim for unpaid retired pay accruing subsequent to his return to an inactive status on a re-









Public Law 91-292  
91st Congress, H. R. 14810  
June 25, 1970

An Act

84 STAT. 333

To amend section 2(3) and section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, so as to authorize production research under marketing agreement and order programs.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation (7 U.S.C. 601; 48 Stat. 31), is further amended as follows:*

(1) Section 2(3) of the Act is further amended by inserting the words "such production research, marketing research, and development projects provided in section 8c(6) (I)," immediately after the words "establish and maintain".

(2) Subsection (I) of section 8c(6) is further amended by (a) inserting the words "production research," immediately after the phrase "Establishing or providing for the establishment of"; (b) inserting the words "or efficient production" after the word "consumption"; and (c) striking the period at the end of subsection (I) and adding a second proviso reading ": *Provided further*, That the inclusion in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede research provisions in any State program covering the same commodity."

Agricultural  
Adjustment Act,  
amendments.  
50 Stat. 246.  
7 USC 674 note.  
61 Stat. 707.

68 Stat. 906;  
76 Stat. 632.  
7 USC 608c.

Approved June 25, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-803 (Comm. on Agriculture).  
SENATE REPORT No. 91-843 (Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):

Feb. 18, considered and passed House.

May 11, considered and passed Senate, amended.

June 16, House concurred in Senate amendments.

